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[SIXPENCE.]

PURITY OF ELECTION.

ONE of the most distressing signs of public corruption which is reflected by the mirror of the times, is presented to every right-thinking and honourable mind in the profligate uses to which the franchise is turned in this country by those who exercise it without honesty—hold it without discretion—and barter it with a degree of daring prostitution, of which the infamy is as unmitigated as it is supreme. We would fain direct the attention of our readers to this important evil, which legislation has hitherto been able rather to punish than repress—which the Reform Bill, with all its fresh blood and new influences, has failed utterly to avert—and which, at a moment when we are loudest in our shouts for purity in all departments of public life, seems only to flourish with a more daring and reckless effrontery, because its principle is wicked and its purpose base.

Fresh disclosures are daily made to us upon this all-important calamity—the most bitter in its reproaches, the most blighting in its effects upon our freedom, the most withering of all the essential principles of true liberty, and the most anti-national in character and in crime, that can ever afflict the generally beautiful practical operation of our English Constitution.

The late general election, which began as a great strife of party—but one in which more than mere party victories were at stake—seems literally to have been, in almost all quarters of the kingdom, conducted upon systems of the broadest shame, and the most barefaced dishonour; assuming the character of a battle fought, rather with the purse of unmanly cowardice and corruption, than with the sword of justice and under the banner of truth. Whether we allude to the open discussions which have taken place in the House of Commons, or to the still more astounding trials before the legislative committees, we are alike struck with amazement, and penetrated with disgust at the open-mouthed villany which is brazen enough to proclaim its own debasement before the world. Upon the whole action of our elective franchise, there burns the one flaming brand of “Bribery! Bribery! Bribery!” and the concomitant of perjury is too often and glaringly added to the original sin. That sacred pledge of public liberty, with which the nation entrusts a large portion of the people for their own happiness and the general good, is diverted into the great river of Mammon, and principle is changed from a public virtue, by the hideous metamorphosis of treachery, into an incarnate abortion, which is something between a mockery and a crime! What gross instances of wholesale corruption have the election committees elicited; and what a traffic in the very germs and seeds of freedom have the miserable and humiliating details developed and exposed! How have even Members of Parliament themselves cowered under the dread of a petition, and effected compromises as dishonourable to themselves as disgraceful to the public character of their country. The memorable discussion which, but a few weeks past, was fanned into agitation by Mr. Roebuck, was pregnant with the most significant indication of the manner in which those who hold the purse-strings of the nation have drawn and opened their own to achieve the basest influences, and with the most dishonest and abandoned purpose—the purpose of wresting indefeasible rights from others, to obtain, by corruption, a privilege for themselves.

Nor do the people in the many boroughs where the practices of bribery have prevailed seem to have given any check to the stimulus of a candidate's ambition to obtain their suffrages at whatever cost of principle or cash. They have—the melancholy fact is in too palpable evidence—they have “listened to the voice of the charmer,” as though the love of his music were inherent in their souls—they have met corruption half way, and boldly embraced it in the open streets—they have made a market-place of the Temple of Liberty, and, in lieu of their freedom, they have set up an image of gold!

And, what renders the fact more publicly unfortunate is, that this sad spirit of corruption and profligacy seems to have seized upon the body politic, and pervaded the social system like an epidemic; it has confined itself to no sect, or creed, or class, but has spread itself over all parties alike, and tainted every shade of political profession. And what a shame is this! Let no one seek to palliate its infamy, or to underrate the measure that it has inflicted of public wrong. It will claim no sympathy; it can be tolerated by no indulgence; it will bear no defence. It is dishonest, unmanly, un-English, and full of the abandonment which sinks nations into slavery, and crumbles greatness into dust. It is mean; it is treacherous. It is ineffably and most miserably base. It lowers

man before his own conscience; it withers the self-esteem that gives him character; it warps his judgment, and pollutes his heart.

Now, we appeal to the Legislature, and to the people on their own behalf, to wake the manly spirit and energies of the land to slay this giant of corruption and blind the Polyphemus in his cave. Out with the crying evil, and shake off the garment of the leper before it grows to the skin!

It is a horrible reflection upon all classes that bribery should prevail in any; upon the lower classes it must exert a dangerous influence in staying the progress of their civil freedom; for, with what grace or consistency can the people demand an extension of their franchise when every day proves that it has already gone too far; that it has rushed into the lowest sewers and sluices of corruption; that it has been bought and sold under the pressure of poverty or the lure of wealth; that gold cannot be resisted by the more humble and dependant of those who hold it; that the voice of all the honesty in the land is loud with the cry of “Disfranchise,”

and the finger of scorn alert to point to the loathsomeness of Ipswich, Sudbury, Stafford, and other dens of public infamy, as stalls of the Augean stable, which disfranchisement should cleanse. See, then, how the people, by accepting the conditions of bribery, at any price, arm men with a weapon which may be directed against the progress of opinion, and be wielded to defeat their rights. Now, with this palpable truth before them, let them rouse themselves into activity to stop the growth of the Upas tree that is poisoning all the health of the Constitution, and sapping the vigour of public life. Let them meet and petition; expressing, firmly and honourably, their abhorrence of the corruption which recent election trials have disclosed; let them repudiate any sympathy with the fearful corruption that has been brought to light; let them invoke punishment upon the guilty; let them pray protection for the innocent; and may their voice so be heard in the Legislative Assembly of the empire, that bribery may be brought to ruin in its iniquity, and purity prevail in beauty, integrity, and pride.

THE PACHA OF EGYPT.



MEHEMET ALI GIVING DIPLOMATIC AUDIENCE.

MEHEMET ALI.

We have been favoured with a sight of a medallion portrait of Mehemet Ali, by Stodthart. As everything connected with this celebrated man is closely connected with the overland route from India, as illustrated in another page, we have been at some pains to obtain an authentic likeness of the venerable, and, as yet, little understood, regenerator of Egypt. Of the personal likeness we are enabled to affirm there can be no doubt, and it is with no

small satisfaction we offer this specimen of artistic skill in our columns.

At a meeting held at the Thatched-house Tavern, on Monday, it was resolved to circulate the medal, and to present a certain number in gold to the Pacha himself, as a testimonial of honour from the merchants of England.

Such events imply, of themselves, a peculiar air of serious importance, when it is remembered that the British Government is, at this moment, dependant upon the will of Mehemet Ali for facility of access to our Indian possessions.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their lordships sat at five o'clock.
The Earl of Burlington and Lord Stafford took the oaths and their seats.
The Duke of Richmond presented a petition from the owners and occupiers of land in the vale of Orford, in Aberdeenshire, against certain parts of the Tariff.

Lord Brougham presented a petition from the Poor-law Guardians of Berwick-on-Tweed, against the bastardy clauses in the existing Poor-law Act; also, from the heads of the incorporated trades of Edinburgh, against a general Income-tax; and from the Mechanics' Institute of London and Poplar, for the exemption of such institutions from all taxes.

Lord Campbell wished to ask his noble and learned friend on the woolsack, whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce any measure to prevent the locking up of passengers in railway carriages?—The Lord Chancellor said, he could not give a satisfactory answer in the absence of his noble friend at the head of the Board of Trade, but he could only say, he had himself been locked up that morning, and was not desirous of any alteration.
Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

NEW MEMBERS.

Lord A. HARVEY took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Brighton, in the room of Mr. Wigney, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.
Sir S. R. GLYNNE, Bart., also took the oaths and his seat for the county of Flint, in the room of Mr. Mostyn, unseated by the report of a committee.

CORK ELECTION PETITION.

Mr. HATYER, as chairman of the Select Committee appointed to try the merits of the petition, complaining of an undue return for the county of Cork, appeared at the bar, and reported to the House the following resolution of the Committee:—"That Daniel O'Connell, Esq., and E. B. Roche, Esq., had been duly elected knights of the shire, to serve in this present Parliament for the said county."

BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.—NEW WRIT.

Colonel RUSHDROOKE moved that a new writ be issued for the return of two burgesses for the borough of Ipswich, in the room of Messrs. Wason and Rennie, whose elections had been declared void.—Mr. WYNN said he did not rise for the purpose of opposing the issue of the writ, but he wished to call the attention of the House to what had been the report of the committee appointed to examine into the merits of the late Ipswich election. For that purpose he was anxious that in the first instance the report should be read by the clerk at the table.—The clerk having read the report, which stated the belief of the committee that extensive bribery had prevailed in the borough of Ipswich, Mr. Wynn proceeded: He had looked over the evidence, and it did appear to him that, whatever the cases of individual corruption might have been, there was nothing to warrant the temporary disfranchisement of the borough. It was an unfortunate fact, that a conviction for bribery did not carry with it the same stigma as was attached to other offences, but that was not a reason that something should not be done. He thought that if further evidence of bribery could be produced, an opportunity should be afforded for bringing it forward, and that instructions should be given to the Attorney-General to prosecute in such cases as had been already established. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. ESCOTT wished to know whether persons convicted of bribery would be eligible to vote at the ensuing election?—Mr. HUME had no doubt whatever that the next election would be carried by the persons who had been guilty of bribery at the last. (A laugh.) He thought, therefore, that prompt measures should be taken to prevent the renewal of such practices. In his opinion the leaders on both sides were little anxious to put down the practice, as so far back as 1822 they had all voted against an effectual prevention. He thought it was time that something should be done, and should therefore move that the issuing of the writ for the borough of Ipswich be postponed for fourteen days.—Mr. W. O. STANLEY seconded the motion.—Lord J. RUSSELL said, that in the present case he should support the amendment of his hon. friend the member for Montrose, because he thought that if it were expedient that anything in the way of prosecution should be done, it should be done before the issuing of the writ. (Hear, hear, hear.) He should not vote for the suspension of the writ unless some proceedings were about to be taken.—Sir R. PEEL: I must protest against the inference of the hon. member for Montrose, that because the leaders of parties in this House may not have acquiesced in certain proposals, they are, therefore, to be set down as friendly to bribery. (Hear, hear.) I protest against that as a most unjust imputation. I must say, that no party has suffered more from the prevalence of bribery than the party with which I have the honour to be connected. But party interests are a very subordinate consideration in discussing such a question. (Hear, hear.) I can only say that I will lend myself, to the utmost of my power, to the putting down of a practice, which I feel is undermining the influence and respectability of this House. (Cheers.) But, at the same time, I must reserve to myself the power of considering what may be the best course, consistent with justice, for effecting that purpose. My right hon. friend suggests that the Attorney-General should be directed to prosecute the parties accused of bribery. I am inclined to concur in that suggestion; and I think that the motion for that purpose should be made concurrently with the issuing of the writ. I see no cause for suspending the issue of the writ for a fortnight, because within that time it would be impossible to institute any legal proceedings. I think that my right hon. friend ought to give notice for the earliest possible day for the motion which he has suggested, and I think that the writ should be suspended until the motion shall have been made. I think it could not be in better hands than those of my right hon. friend, and if he will take it up, I will vote for a temporary suspension of the writ.—Mr. C. WYNN said, on Thursday, propose that the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute the parties concerned in bribery at the election of Ipswich.

THE TARIFF CUSTOMS ACT.

On the question that the House should resolve itself into a committee on the Customs Bill, Major VIVIAN presented a petition from Cornwall, praying that such an alteration might be made in the tariff as would prevent undue importation.—Sir R. PEEL presented a petition from Cornwall against the reduction of the duty on copper ore. (Laughter.)—Mr. CALLAGHAN, whose observations were inaudible in the gallery, then moved the following resolution:—"That, in removing the prohibition to the importation of any article, there ought not to be charged any duty on the raw material which should not be charged to articles the manufacture thereof; and that, so long as living animals be charged with a fixed duty, salted provisions should be chargeable with an equivalent rate, and not removable from warehouse without payment thereof, except for exportation, as they would be should the clauses referred to in the tariff be repealed."—The SPEAKER said that he could not put the motion as it then stood; the last clause must be omitted, because the House could not take notice of the tariff before it had passed.—The resolution was then put without the words after "exportation."—Mr. GLADSTONE said, with regard to the alteration proposed, by withdrawing the present protection from the provision curers in Ireland to a certain extent, he begged to remind the hon. member that the British shipowners engaged in the foreign trade were subject to a most severe competition, and it was on that ground that the protection had been withdrawn.—Mr. ROCHE supported the resolution of his honourable friend. He did not approve of this bastard free-trade. If they were to have free-trade at all, let them have it in all things. The Government used free-trade arguments when free-trade cut against Ireland, and repudiated them when it favoured Ireland. Why had they not acted upon them with the Corn Laws. The change in the law with regard to Irish provisions was an unfair and uncandid mode of dealing with the Irish traders.—Sir R. FERGUSON supported the resolution.—Mr. CALLAGHAN replied; and the gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place. On our readmission, the motion was negatived, and the House resolved itself into committee.—Mr. MILES rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice—"That the duties to be levied upon all live stock imported from foreign countries for the purpose of food be taken by weight."—Mr. R. PALMER seconded the motion, and expressed his full concurrence in the opinions of the hon. member who preceded him, with respect to this portion of the tariff.—Sir ROBERT PEEL said: In replying to the observations that have been made upon this particular subject, I will limit myself to the single point, whether it is expedient to continue the existing prohibition, or to impose the duty proposed by the Government; and I discuss the question with my hon. friend with perfect freedom and candour; I entirely differ from him in opinion upon this subject; but I am not, on that account, insensible to or ungrateful for the support which I have received in respect to my proposal of an income-tax. ("Oh! oh!" and laughter from the Opposition.) Yes, I have received from the agricultural body, this session, most valuable and generous support of the proposals which I have made (hear, hear, hear); and the differences which may exist between us cannot disturb my grateful sense of their assistance (oh, oh, and laughter from the Opposition), and, no doubt, greatly to the disappointment of some who now express dissent. I have not the least fear that the differences of to-night will continue beyond to-night. (Cheers.) I, however, now maintain my own opinion; it seems to me that the interests of the country do require that the prohibition on the importation of foreign cattle should be removed, and the proposals which I have made will benefit all classes of the community. (Hear, hear.) When I spoke last, there was a prevalent apprehension and alarm at the proposal which I had made. I then said that it was not consistent with the part of a true friend of the agriculturists to assume that that panic was well founded; and the reason which I gave for not acting on those apprehensions, was my belief that it would be found, before we got to the end of the tariff, that those apprehensions were at an end; and the communications which I have received from the country prove the correctness of that impression. I think I may say that the panic has already passed away. I regret that, on this subject, I differ from my friends on this side of the House, but I think strongly that the condition of the large body of consumers demands the change, and I do not think—I cannot think—that the change is advised by the interests of the agriculture of England. I say, with regret, that I can make no alteration, no concession.—Mr. VILLIERS, who with difficulty obtained a hearing, contended that the motion of the hon. member for Somerset had been too well treated. The object of that motion was to deprive the starving population of this country of the mitigation which the right hon. baronet intended for them, while, at the same time, it would preserve to the landlords their rents. Throughout the country, starvation and death were proceeding; and, notwithstanding this, the hon. member for Somerset came forward, with a view to prevent the Minister from relaxing the high prices of the landed monopolists.—Mr. HUME, who experienced great interruption, said that it was his intention to support the tariff of the right hon. baronet, and that the object of those who brought forward the amendment was to enhance the price of food

on the poor.—Mr. MILES replied, and defended himself from the imputations which had been thrown out against him from the other side of the house. He, and those who supported him, felt as much for the distresses of the poor as the hon. member opposite, who made those imputations. (Hear, hear, hear.) The hon. member briefly replied to the principal arguments that had been used against his motion, and the house divided:—

For Mr. Miles's amendment	115
Against it	318
Majority against the amendment	203

The Chairman of the Committee then reported progress, and the house resumed.

THE INCOME-TAX.

In reply to a question from Lord J. RUSSELL, Sir R. PEEL stated that he intended to fix the third reading of the Income-tax Bill (as we understood) for Monday next.

POOR-LAWS.

In reply to an hon. member, Sir J. GRAHAM stated that he intended to move the second reading of the Poor-law bill on Tuesday (this day) week.—The report on the Incumbent Leasings (No 2) Bill was brought up, and ordered to be received.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS BILL.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved for leave to bring in a bill to indemnify witnesses who may give evidence before the committee, to be appointed by the house, to inquire whether corrupt compromises have been entered into in the cases of election petitions presented from Harwich, Nottingham, Lewes, Penryn, Falmouth, and Reading, for the purpose of avoiding investigation into gross bribery alleged to have been practised at the elections for the aforesaid towns, and whether such bribery had really taken place.—The motion was agreed to; the bill was brought in, read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday.
The orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter past one.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING.

The EARL of RIPON, seeing in his place a noble and learned lord (Campbell) who had yesterday put a question on the subject of a practice said to be common in some railway companies, of locking up the doors of carriages on both sides, wished to say a few words on the subject. After adverting to the dangerous nature of the practice, that noble and learned lord had asked what course the Government intended to take with respect to it. It was perfectly true, as the noble and learned lord had said, that the recent dreadful accident on a railway near Paris had excited great alarm in the public mind in this country, and more particularly as it was said that the accident would not have been attended with such a frightful loss of life had not the doors of the carriages been locked on both sides. Finding this so, the office with which he was connected felt it necessary to see what ought to be done, but first, it became necessary to ascertain what was the practice as to locking the doors on both sides. On inquiry, it was found that the Great Western Railway Company was the only one in which both sides of the carriages were locked. All the others were locked only on one side. Feeling that this was a practice attended with danger, and being aware of the fatal consequences which it had recently occasioned, he consulted the Inspector of Railways as to what ought to be done in the matter, and whether any necessity existed for this locking of both sides. The Inspector gave it as his opinion that the practice was dangerous; that he saw no benefit which could be gained by it; and that, therefore, it ought not to be continued. In consequence of this opinion of the Inspector, he (the Earl of Ripon) caused circulars to be addressed to the several railway companies, inviting their attention to the practice as one which experience had shown to be attended with danger. This was all which the Act allowed him to do; for the house would see the difficulties of giving to any one branch of the Government the power of making regulations for those companies. However, the attention of those bodies having been thus called to the subject, would have the desired effect, and he was sure that the directors of the Great Western Railway would give the matter their best consideration.—Lord CAMPBELL said the explanation of the noble earl was perfectly satisfactory, and would, no doubt, tend to calm the excitement which had been created in the public mind on this matter.

THE TARIFF.

The Duke of RICHMOND presented a petition, very numerous, signed, from owners and occupiers of land in the county of Banff, complaining of certain parts of the New Tariff, particularly of those which related to the duties on the importation of live stock, and they prayed that due protection might be given to them against the competition of foreigners in stock. One effect of these sudden changes, as to import duties, would, he feared, turn out to be this—the breeders and farmers would be obliged to reduce the wages of the labourers, which would occasion much misery; or great part of the wages must be taken from the profits of the farmer. He would not then enter further into the subject, but there were certain parts of the Tariff which he did hope might be revised.—The Earl of Ripon said, that if their lordships would bear in mind the circumstance that there were only two parts of Europe from which cattle could be imported, to any extent worth naming, namely, a small part of the kingdom of Denmark, Holstein, and probably a small quantity from part of Holland; while it was well known that the countries in the neighbourhood of those places, with a large population, could not do without the importation of cattle, and that the population of France and the German League amounted to 64,000,000, besides 27,000,000, the population of these kingdoms, they would find a population of 91,000,000 competing for the surplus produce in cattle of two small places in Europe. Was it, let him ask, at all likely that, with such a competition, the import of foreign cattle into these kingdoms could affect the home-grower to a ruinous extent? He would admit that it might, and probably would, affect the prices here to a small extent; but that effect would be rather to check any undue elevation of price than to lower it in any material degree. To affect the price to an extent seriously injurious to the home-grower was, in his opinion, altogether out of the question.—After a few words from the Duke of RICHMOND, Lord KINNAIRD wished to ask the Government whether they had any objection to state what reasons induced them, at this moment, to circulate a begging letter. He wished to know why, at this moment, her Majesty had been advised to write such a letter?—(An observation was made across the house, to the effect that the letter had not been heard of.)—Lord KINNAIRD was surprised that the Government had not heard of the letter. He wished to see that house occupied in the consideration of measures which would be productive of good to the country. At present, their only occupation was to throw out good measures, and pass bad ones. It was his intention, on Thursday next, to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the distress existing in the country.—The Duke of WELLINGTON and Earl FITZWILLIAM made a few observations upon the subject, and their lordships then adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

NEW WRITS.

Mr. O'CONNELL said, that he had been returned to that house by two counties, Cork and Meath; he elected to sit for Cork; he therefore moved that a new writ be issued for the county of Meath, in order that the vacancy should be supplied.—Ordered.

Mr. MACKINNON gave notice that on Thursday he would move that new writs be issued for Southampton.

CUSTOMS' ACTS.

On the order of the day being read, for going into committee on the Customs' Acts, Mr. LABOUCHERE wished to put a question to the right hon. baronet the First Lord of the Treasury. The right hon. baronet had stated that it was his intention to bring on the Sugar Duties' Bill at an early period. He (Mr. Labouchere) thought that when the whole commercial system of the country was undergoing revision, the house ought to have an opportunity of discussing the sugar duties at the same time.—Sir R. PEEL said he had thought it right to place the sugar duties in the tariff, in order that the house might have before it at one view the course proposed to be pursued with regard to the import duties. He thought it would be advantageous to have a separate discussion on the sugar duties, and, therefore, would now give notice that on Friday week he would take a separate vote on the sugar duties, without reference to the tariff.—The house then went into committee, Mr. Greene in the chair.—Mr. MILES considered that the right hon. baronet had not afforded sufficient protection to the producers of this country, as respected the duty on live cattle. His (Mr. M.'s) proposition was, that duty should be charged on beasts imported into this country at the rate of 5s. 6d. per cwt on live weight; and that the duty on dead meat should be charged at the rate of 9s. 4d. per cwt, instead of 8s. per cwt., as proposed by the right hon. baronet. If the right hon. baronet agreed to this alteration, the apprehensions of the agricultural classes would be relieved, and justice would be done to the producer, as well as to the consumer.—Sir R. PEEL must tell his hon. friend that he could not consent to his suggestion, for he (Sir R. Peel) thought that the amount of duty he had proposed upon meat and cattle was amply sufficient to afford protection to the home producer. The rate of duty suggested by his hon. friend would have the effect of discouraging the importation of the most valuable beasts—those which were the heaviest.—Mr. VILLIERS expressed his fear that the remission proposed by Government would produce but little effect. He enlarged upon the privations of the working classes, whose condition he represented as vastly worse than in the earlier times of English history. He attacked the principle of the Corn-law, condemning every measure that tended to raise the price of food. The committee then divided upon the amendment moved by Mr. Miles, when the numbers were—

For the amendment	44
Against it	209
Majority against the amendment	165

CANADIAN CATTLE, &c.

On the question that the rates of duty on oxen, and of and from British possessions, imported into this country, be 10s., on Major VIVIAN rising to move, pursuant to notice, "That the duty on cattle, meat, and other provisions mentioned in the tariff, imported from the Canadas, be equal to the import duties from other foreign countries, Sir R. Peel refused his assent.—Mr. C. BULLER saw no probability that such importation would take place on any considerable scale.—Lord HOWICK censured the Government for having, by the Corn-law and the tariff in combination, encouraged the production of corn, and discouraged the breeding of cattle; whereas the contrary policy was the true one for the management of the land.—After some further conversation about the principle of the Corn-laws, Major VIVIAN consented to withdraw his motion.

SWINE AND HOGS.

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN moved to substitute for the proposed uniform duty of 5s. per head, a duty of 4s. per cwt. This protection he desired for the sake of the poorer classes in Ireland, who bred this description of stock.—Mr. MILES shortly seconded this amendment, which was negatived on a division.

THE FISHERIES.

Captain PEACHELL demanded that some precaution should be taken against the approach of foreign boats to our fishing banks. The British fisheries—those valuable nurseries of our seamen, required protection against foreign interlopers.—A discussion then arose upon the expediency of imposing a duty upon the importation of lobsters, which are at present admitted duty free; and Sir ROBERT PEEL, upon the assurance of Mr. WALKLEY, that the chief consumption of this fish is by the middle and working classes, consented to reconsider the intended impost.—Another discussion arose as to turbot, which also are, at present, free of duty. But turbot being an article consumed almost exclusively by the rich, the right hon. baronet refused to give way in this instance.

RUIT.

Mr. BARING brought forward a remonstrance against the increase in the duty of apples.—Sir E. KNATCHBULL explained, that a diminution of that protection had been made by the late Government in their Customs' Bill without notice.—The Committee then divided upon the question, whether the duty should be five per cent. as at present, or 6d. a bushel as proposed by Sir ROBERT PEEL, and the decision was in favour of the latter impost.
The House then resumed.

NEW LAW COURTS.

Mr. PARKER, in the absence of Mr. Sergeant Wilde, moved the revival of "the Committee to consider the expediency of erecting a building in the neighbourhood of the Inns of court for the sittings of the courts of law and equity, in lieu of the present courts adjoining to Westminster Hall, with a view to the more speedy, convenient, and effectual administration of justice."—Sir J. GRAHAM assented to the appointment of the Committee, but was understood to say that there were many reasons why he must reserve his opinion as to the expediency of the removal.

The remaining orders were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took his seat at four o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN MIXED MARRIAGES.

Mr. LYTTON presented a petition from a place in Londonderry, praying for an alteration in the law respecting Presbyterian mixed marriages.

POOR-LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

Mr. S. WORTLEY presented petitions from Halifax, Huddersfield, and other places in Yorkshire, praying for the total repeal of the Poor-law Amendment Act.

INDIA.

Mr. DISRAELI gave notice that he would move, on going into a Committee of Supply, that an address be presented to her Majesty, praying for a copy of the despatch authorising the Indian Government to invade Central Asia.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S INVENTION.

Sir F. BURDETT gave notice that he would, on an early day, move for an inquiry into Captain Warner's invention.

CUSTOMS' ACT.

On the motion of Sir R. PEEL, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Customs' Act. Several items were agreed to without change.

GAMMON.

On the resolution relative to the duty on bacon and hams being read, Mr. MILES said he wished to direct the attention of the House to the effect of a differential duty upon ham, between the Colonies and the United States.—Mr. GLADSTONE did not think the proposed duty could facilitate fraud by the importation of American produce through the Colonies.—After a few words from Mr. S. Wortley, Lord HOWICK thought her Majesty's Government ought to extend the principle, and impose a duty on all bacon introduced into Canada from the United States of America.—The resolution was then agreed to.

On the resolution for imposing a duty upon butter and cheese being proposed, Lord J. RUSSELL thought it would have been better to have adopted at once a more enlarged and liberal system in our tariff.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Government system embraced all the main articles of consumption.—Mr. M. PHILIPS thought the duty on cheese ought to be reduced, and he was sure that the British producer had nothing to fear from foreign competition, in consequence of such a reduction. Our own farmers were capable of sending into the market cheese of a quality much superior to any that could be procured from foreign countries. He moved that the duty should be reduced from 10s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.—Mr. CORDEN protested against the attempts of the country members to raise the price of an article so essential to the poor as cheese.—After a short conversation, the House divided on the amendment of Mr. M. Philips,

For the amendment	37
Against it	82
Majority	45

The proposed rate of duty was then agreed to.

On the question that there be levied a duty of 2d. per cwt. on potatoes from foreign countries, and 1d. from British possessions, Mr. S. WORTLEY wished to have some information on this point. He had been given to understand that potatoes might be imported from France and Holland at a very low rate. But, for his own part, he might say he felt no great apprehension on the matter.—Mr. G. PALMER said that this was a question of very considerable importance to the agricultural interest of the country; because it resolved itself into the consideration whether we should or should not be dependent upon foreign supplies. If the growth of potatoes were necessary in England, it was incumbent on the Legislature to protect the home producer. He would now ask only for that protection which they had a right to expect—namely, the protecting duty of 1s. per cwt. on potatoes, instead of 2d.—Mr. GLADSTONE thought the proposed reduction on potatoes a very great one, but at the same time he believed it to be a very proper one. He did not believe that a great effect would be produced in the way of lowering the price, if a perfect system of free trade were established in regard to potatoes. The object of this scale of duty was to protect the poorer classes of the community on occasions when a partial failure of crops led to an extravagant rise of prices.—After some further conversation, the motion was withdrawn, and the item agreed to.

Upon the reading by the Chairman of "The duties on copper ore of and from British possessions," Mr. GLADSTONE said he felt it necessary to state, for the information of the hon. member (Sir C. Lemon), that it was the intention of the Government that the five different rates of duty should stand as they did in the table of duties, with the exception of the last. In that case, the duty of £7 10s. would not apply to any copper ore which did not contain 45 parts of metal.—Mr. TURNER said that the question involved in the first vote upon the question of the duties to be levied upon the import of foreign copper was of great and vital importance to the people of Cornwall. The immense imported supply of ore at the present and at the intended rates of duties, must tend materially to injure that part of the population of Cornwall which subsisted by mineral produce, amounting to 40,000 souls. He did not wish for any prohibitory duty, but an adequate protection for a large and industrious population, which could not procure employment of any other description. The hon. member concluded by moving that the words "containing not more than ten parts of copper per ton of metal" be omitted.—The question having been put, Mr. GLADSTONE said, the effect of the motion of the hon. member, if carried, would be to remove a low duty which was applicable to a class of ores, of which scarcely any found their way into this country, but which it was very desirable to introduce. He thought no fear need be entertained by any person on account of this low class of metals.—Sir C. LEMON was anxious to secure all the benefit he could to the miners of the country, and to render them independent of the foreign market; but he doubted much whether the scale of the right hon. gentleman would produce the result.—Mr. LABOUCHERE said that, having very much considered this particular subject, he had come to the conclusion that there was no duty on the list of our financial laws which produced more practical evil than this duty in copper.—Mr. PEN-DAVIES considered the proposition of the Government a very hazardous experiment, for, if the deep mines of Cornwall were once stopped, they would never come into working again. The smelters of this country found the county of Cornwall the best market for the purchase of ores, and there was no doubt that their interests were intimately concerned in the question.

The committee divided, when the numbers were:—

Ayes	158
Noes	7
Majority against the amendment	151

Mr. HUME objected to the proposed duty on iron, and contended that it should be admitted free.—Mr. GLADSTONE said that the producers of the superior class of iron had always wished for this duty.—Mr. J. PARKER had been many years in that house, and scarcely a year had passed in which his constituents had not petitioned the Board of Trade for a reduction of this duty. The competition with Germany was so severe, that seven or eight per cent. was now of the utmost consequence.—Sir R. PEEL said that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Parker) would find that he could now have the satisfaction of informing his constituents, who had so long memorialised the Board of Trade, that the present Government had consented to take off one-third of the duty.

Mr. GLADSTONE was understood to propose that steel unwrought, from British possessions, should be added to the tariff, at 1s. per ton, which was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

In answer to an hon. member, Sir R. PEEL said that he would name to-morrow (Thursday) for the further consideration of the tariff, and would take his chance of being able to proceed with it.

Mr. GREENE brought up the report on the Customs Bill.—Agreed to.
The other orders were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter to one.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.

DISTRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

Lord KINNAIRD rose to move for a copy of the Queen's letter, of which motion he had given notice on Tuesday.—His lordship was interrupted by a conference of their lordships with the Commons on the subject of an inclosure bill.—Lord KINNAIRD resumed, and said, when he had before called the attention of the house to the distresses of the country, the noble duke had treated the matter lightly.—The Duke of WELLINGTON: how lightly?—Lord KINNAIRD: The noble duke expressed his belief that the distress had been exaggerated. That belief could not, however, now exist. He concluded by moving that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, for a copy of the letter addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE was extremely glad that the motion of the noble lord had given the noble duke an opportunity of stating that this

extremely important subject had been under the consideration of the Government. (Hear.)—The address was then agreed to.

COPYRIGHT BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving that the house do resolve itself into a committee on the Copyright Bill, said, when this bill was read a second time he had understood that the discussion was to be taken at this stage of the measure; he therefore felt called upon to state to their lordships the grounds upon which he supported the bill. He confessed that he was in some respects disappointed; he did not expect that this measure would have met with any opposition in this House. It was true that within the last three years bills for the same object had been introduced in the other House, had been discussed, and met with opposition there, but in the present instance there had been a species of compromise in the other House between the different parties, prior to the introduction of the measure, and certain clauses had been changed, and certain modifications made in the bill, which had been carried through the House with little, or at least no effectual, opposition. Upon this ground he had supposed that the bill would have met with no opposition from their lordships; and he confessed that, having laid several petitions upon the table, one from men of the greatest eminence in the literary world, approving of the measure and calling upon their lordships to adopt it; another from the most eminent publishers in the metropolis, directed to the same object, and asking their lordships with the same earnestness to adopt it; and a third, of the same character and tendency, from the printers and stationers, praying their lordships to pass the bill; he thought he was justified, by the uniform concurrence of those petitions, in expecting that the measure would have met with no opposition, and in being greatly disappointed at finding that it was to meet with opposition, and from a quarter whence he was most anxious and eager to obtain support—a quarter whence opposition was always formidable, and upon this subject more than on any other. But, having undertaken the conduct of this bill, he relied upon their lordships' sense of justice to prevent this opposition from being effectual. LORD BROUGHAM at great length opposed the measure, which was supported by Lord Lyttelton, the Bishop of London, and Lord Campbell, but objected to by Lord Cottenham.—It was ultimately agreed that the bill should pass through Committee *pro forma*, with the understanding that the discussion on the amendments proposed should be taken on the bringing up of the report.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

MR. O'CONNELL presented petitions praying for the Repeal of the Legislative Union between England and Ireland, and for some legislative enactment to put an end to bribery at elections.—MR. T. S. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from certain electors of Sudbury, praying for universal suffrage and vote by ballot, as far as that borough was concerned.—MR. FLEMING called the attention of the House to a petition presented to this house, purporting to be signed by 125 electors of the borough of Southampton, of whom, he was credibly informed, several were not electors, and could not be found on the register. He therefore, gave notice that on Monday next he should move that all such parties should be called to the bar of this house. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.")

IPSWICH AND SOUTHAMPTON ELECTIONS.

MR. WYNN moved "That the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute such persons as shall appear to him to have been guilty of bribery in respect of the last election for the borough of Ipswich." He would afterwards make the same motion with regard to Southampton.—SIR T. FREMANTLE seconded the motion.—THE SPEAKER having put the question, SIR T. WILDE thought that little good could result from so limited an attempt against so extensive an evil, more especially when he considered the difficulty which the Attorney-General would find in procuring sufficient evidence to ensure conviction.—SIR W. FOLLETT doubted the expediency of directing a prosecution, when there was no evidence already taken on which the Attorney-General could act.—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL was of opinion that the house ought not to cast on him that responsibility of selecting objects for prosecution which regularly belonged to itself. He ought not to be forced into a fishing inquiry, and he recommended it to Mr. Wynn to withdraw the motion.—SIR R. INGLIS ridiculed these innovations against the existing Constitution from the mouths of those who had supported that great monument of wisdom and virtue—the Reform Bill. All you could do for the prevention of bribery was to raise the standard of public opinion; and, at all events, such prosecutions as these would be of no avail.—MR. WYNN, after the general opinion expressed against his motion, begged leave to withdraw it.—Colonel RUSSELL then moved a new writ for Ipswich.—MR. HUME proposed a month's adjournment, on the ground that the Election Committee had reported extensive bribery in that borough.—SIR R. PEEL regarded that report as too vague to justify so strong a measure.—LORD J. RUSSELL inclined to suspend the writ, not only for this, but for all the boroughs whose cases were then under examination.—LORD STANLEY saw no sufficiently definite ground for the suspension.—MR. HAWES argued that this was a stronger case for suspension than the case of Nottingham, for there the suggestion was merely that of an individual member, but here they had the report of a committee; and, indeed, Ipswich had been twice convicted. Would the house dare to revoke its order for the suspension of the Nottingham writ? If not, how gross an inconsistency would it be to issue the writ for Ipswich?—Colonel RUSSELL shortly replied, and the house divided on Mr. HUME's proposal of a month's adjournment.

Against that adjournment 126

For it 107

Majority against adjournment —19

THE SPEAKER having put the original motion for the issuing of the writ, MR. O'CONNELL, by way of further amendment thereupon, moved for a committee to inquire into the extent of the bribery committed at Ipswich.—LORD SEYMOUR supported this amendment.—SIR ROBERT PEEL considered that the circumstances of the Ipswich case were not such as to warrant the course which had been taken in the case of Nottingham.—After a few other observations the house divided, rejecting Mr. O'Connell's amendment, and the new writ was ordered.—The other orders having been disposed of, the house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

POOR LAW.

LORD FAVERSHAM presented a petition against the New Poor-law.

CUSTOMS' DUTIES (DRAWBACK) BILL.

On the motion of the Duke of WELLINGTON this bill was read a third time and passed.

LORD COLBORNE then moved that the report of the commissioners relative to prison discipline, be printed; he thought the statistical information would be very useful, more particularly that part which related to solitary confinement. He did not think that a total separation from one's fellow creatures was a kind of punishment which would ever be attended with beneficial results, and which ought to be allowed in this country. The system of solitary confinement had now had a trial, and he should wish to see the report of the commissioners upon it.—The motion was then agreed to.

THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH BILL.

The bill for assimilating the law of capital punishments in England and Ireland went through committee.—The bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and the house adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

MR. B. DENISON presented a petition from Dewsbury in favour of a Ten Hours Bill.—MR. STANFIELD presented a similar petition.

EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES IN MINES.

LORD ASHLEY presented a petition from the rector and inhabitants of Watford, in Hertfordshire, praying the house to pass a law for the exclusion of females from mines and collieries.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME ELECTION.

MR. HUME understood that the motion for a new writ for Newcastle-under-Lyme had been proposed, he now gave notice, that, when the writ should be moved for, he should move for the appointment of a select committee to make further inquiries into the bribery stated to have been committed at the last election for that borough.

DISTRESS IN PAISLEY.

MR. HUME wished to ask the right hon. baronet a question. A committee had been appointed in Paisley for the purpose of receiving subscriptions in order to afford relief to the unemployed poor of that town and neighbourhood. By a paper which he held in his hand, it appeared that, by order of the Government, an agent or commissioner had been sent down to that place, who undertook the mode of supplying the unemployed with money or provisions, and that in consequence the local subscriptions had ceased. He wished to know if such was the case?—SIR R. PEEL said, Her Majesty's Government had not interfered with the local subscriptions, but they apprehended that the distribution of the local funds was not conducted on the best principle, and they had sent down a person to watch over its distribution, and see that relief was afforded according to the principle on which the poor of this country were relieved.—MR. HUME then rose to move for an account (as we understood) of any sums sent down to Paisley, for the relief of the poor in that town. (Cries of "No, no.")—SIR R. PEEL said that he hoped the house would not accede to such a motion.

The House then resolved into Committee on the Customs' Duties.

On the schedule relating to timber, MR. HAWES and other members objected not to the duties, but to the system of measurement on which it is proposed to levy them.—MR. GLADSTONE and SIR R. PEEL defended the system on the authority of practical men.—MR. HUME recommended it to Government to make the reductions at once, instead of postponing them to October; for, as carpenters and others who had no stock of wood in hand must postpone their purchases of that article until after the reduction, it was plain that in the interval there would be no employment for the workmen.—SIR R. PEEL was of opinion that justice to those parties precluded him from altering the course which he had announced, and on the faith whereof they had been acting.

The Committee then adjourned, and the House having resumed, MR. C. BULLER brought on his motion for referring to Mr. Roebuck's committee to inquire into a corrupt compromise alleged to have been made by Mr. Warburton respecting the Bridport election. The discussion upon this motion occupied the remainder of the night, and was terminated by a division as follows—

For the motion 37

Against it 156

Majority —119

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

THE LEVANT MAIL.

Letters from Constantinople, Alexandria, and Malta, were received in town by express on Thursday morning, and the following are extracts from the most important articles contained in them:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 5.—A Turkish steamer is daily expected from Beyrout with eight Druse chieftains, recently arrested by order of the Seraskier, at Beteddin, near Deir el Kamr. The cause of their arrest is thus accounted for.

In order to insure the tranquillity of the Lebanon, and to prevent a renewal of the sanguinary struggles that have so repeatedly broken out between the Maronites and Druses, and, above all, to check the audacity and unprovoked aggressions of the latter upon the Christians, it has been held advisable by the Porte to disarm both tribes, as far as such disarmament was practicable. But the people, encouraged by their Sheiks, refused to comply, and these Sheiks, especially those arrested, menaced the Turkish authorities with a general revolt of all their clans, should forcible measures be adopted to produce submission.

Upon receiving this information, and that a revolt was about to break out, the Seraskier deemed it necessary to adopt instant measures for enforcing the demands of the Porte. The best mode that suggested itself was, if possible, to obtain possession of the persons of the Druse Sheiks, and to detain them as hostages for the good conduct of their kinsmen and tribes. As this measure could not be effected forcibly without much bloodshed on both sides, it was resolved to have recourse to stratagem. Consequently, the principal Sheiks implicated in the plot were summoned to a council by Omer Pacha, at Beteddin. The demands of the Porte having been renewed, and again rejected by them, they were surrounded on issuing from the Governor's palace, seized and disarmed by the Turkish troops, and then sent to Beyrout, when the proofs of their intended revolt were exhibited to them, and they were then forwarded as prisoners to the Sublime Porte.

Some importance has been attached within the last week to a note upon Syrian affairs, said to have been written in strong terms, and transmitted by Count Nesselrode to the Porte. No direct note has, however, been addressed by the Russian Cabinet to that of the Sultan. It is reported that the misunderstanding between Sir S. Canning and M. Pisani has been arranged, and that the latter has been restored to his functions.

ALEXANDRIA, May 5.—The Pacha arrived here on the morning of the 1st inst., and his return to this seat of government is looked upon, although unconnected with any events of political importance, to be at all events a presage of great commercial activity. It was well understood before his arrival, that he would not long be here before the Angean grain stores were thoroughly cleaned out, and for this the public has not had long to wait; the Pacha had hardly arrived, ere the palace was thronged with merchants. Offers of all kinds were made, and high prices offered for produce not yet in existence—the produce (some of it yet to be sown) of the Pacha's chifliks, but all were steadily refused, the Pacha announcing it to be his firm intention to sell all his produce that came to hand by public auction sales, on the old system of 1835. After three days thus passed, it was suddenly announced that two merchants had taken the greater part of the grain existing in the government stores, being 105,000 ardebs beans, and 60,000 ardebs wheat, the former at 36, and the latter at 65, being the very prices at which the minister has all along offered to sell, and the merchants have naturally enough refused to buy, being so much above the rates offered by the markets for consumption. So the Pacha's price is the price; and this is a *coup d'état* by which Boghos Bey has immortalized himself.

MALTA, May 15.—Some serious misunderstandings have taken place between the Pacha of Tripoli (in Barbary) and Col. Warrington, the British Consul thereat, rendering it necessary for the latter to apply for the protection of a ship-of-the-line. On the 28th the Devastation was dispatched thither with a supply of coals for the Locust, which has been employed in conveying the Consul along the coast, distributing appeals to the native Arab chiefs, with a view to stop the inhuman traffic in slaves, in which it is said he has been successful, so far as promises can be relied upon, though strongly opposed by the Ottoman, or Sultan's officers at Tripoli. On the 28th the Devastation returned to Malta, with the Consul's application for a ship of war. She was sent back again on the 2nd instant, and returned to Malta on the 4th, with a reiterated request from the Consul. On the 8th, the Vesuvius was despatched from Tunis and Tripoli, from which ports she returned on the 14th, bringing accounts of fresh insults having been offered indirectly to the British Consul. On the 12th, the Howe (bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir F. Masson), with the Thunderer and Savage in company, took their departure from Malta for Tripoli, and will no doubt speedily bring the Pacha to his bearings.

HAYTI.—By the *Vauban*, which arrived at Havre on the 22nd inst., from Hayti, we have received accounts from Port-au-Prince, to April 16. The *Manifeste*, of the 10th, gives the following details of the events which had occurred on the occasion of the opening of the session of the Chamber of Representatives:—"For a fortnight the town was occupied by four thousand troops, and cannons charged with grape were pointed against the building where the sitting was to be held. On the 4th the representatives assembled in their usual place of meeting, to the number of thirty-seven, and a stormy discussion arose upon a question of admission of certain expelled members, which was only terminated by the retirement of the President and ten members. On the 6th, the commandant of the town took possession of the keys of the Chamber, and, in the evening, a strong detachment of troops was placed there. On the 7th, the national flag was displayed at the Chamber, and the detachment was greatly reinforced. The members opposed to the President were on this day refused admission, unless they first signed a protest. This they refused to do, and then assembled at the house of the representative Ponthieux, from whence they went in procession to the Chamber. When they had arrived at the large gate, Captain Elie, the officer in command, said to them, very politely, 'Gentlemen, you are forbidden to enter.' They replied:—'Do you know who we are? We are the representatives of the nation.' 'It is positively, gentlemen, to the representatives that I have been ordered to refuse admission,' replied the captain. Whereupon the deputies retired with dignity, some voices crying out, 'Vive la Liberté. Vivent les Représentans du Peuple!' These exclamations caused a little movement in the detachment, the officers drawing their swords, and, it is said, an order being given to fire, if necessary. This demonstration in no way shook the firmness of the representatives, who again repaired to M. Ponthieux's, where they drew up a protest against this conduct, and addressed a letter to the President, demanding the withdrawal of the armed force which had refused them admittance. During the time they were thus occupied, a small number of persons had collected near the house. A detachment was sent from the Chamber to disperse them, and much violence was employed towards several young men, some of whom were wounded, and several arrested."

On Monday, the 2nd instant, the Sultan, attended by his ordinary suite, inspected the naval arsenal and the dockyard, and then went on board the huge *Mahmoudieh*, and the corvette recently presented by the Dey of Tunis. The Sultan was attended by the Captain Pacha, Yavar Pacha (Admiral Walker), and by the superintendents of the different departments, among whom was Mr. Reeves, from the United States, who is the principal naval architect. The Riala Bey and captains of the fleet were assembled in the *Mahmoudieh*, to receive the Sultan, who minutely examined every part of the stupendous vessel, and conferred various distinctions upon officers and men. The fleet, consisting of about nine line of battle ships, and as many frigates and corvettes in commission, will quit the harbour for its summer station in the Bosphorus, as soon as the whole are ready. It is understood that Taher Pacha has obtained the contract for the customs' duties of Constantinople. He has obtained this contract for fifty millions of piastres. There can be no doubt that, if properly administered, these customs are susceptible of producing a much larger sum.

It is feared that the peasantry in many parts of Monaghan are organizing themselves into bodies, for the purpose of resisting the collection of poor-rates, and that illegal measures are concocting to throw obstacles in the paths of the collectors.

A CUTTER.—A tailor of Plymouth announces that, at his shop, a travelling coat, dress coat, waistcoat, two pairs of trousers, a hat, and two shirts, may be obtained—made to measure—for the trifling cost of thirty-two shillings!

DESTRUCTION OF AN INDIAMAN.—FIVE LIVES LOST.

On Saturday intelligence of the loss by fire of the ship *Georgia*, of Newcastle, an Indiaman, Captain Mitchell, bound to London, was received by the underwriters at Lloyd's, attended with a deplorable sacrifice of human life. This ship was between 800 and 900 tons burden, and was valued at £7,000, being splendidly fitted up for the accommodation of passengers. She had a rich cargo on board, consisting of jewellery, merchandise, and other valuable property, which perished with the vessel; a loss in total of nearly £20,000. The unfortunate event occurred on the morning of the 1st of last month, while on her passage to England from Calcutta, which place she left in the early part of February. From the accounts brought over by the ship *Thomas Sparks*, of China, which arrived off Dartmouth on Friday morning, it appears, that early on the morning mentioned, the "watch" on deck, when the vessel was in latitude 30 south and longitude 36 east, off Madagascar, discovered a strong smell of burning about the ship; he aroused the commander, Captain Mitchell, and the rest of the ship's crew, and a strict search was determined upon. On the boats being removed, and the main hatches taken off, the burning was found to proceed from the cargo, when orders were given to remove a portion of it, so as to get at the fire. The crew, however, had not proceeded far before a volume of smoke burst upon them, and shortly afterwards it became so intense, accompanied with excessive heat, that they were forced to desist. Captain Mitchell then had the hatches replaced, and blocked up every aperture in the ship, in the hope of stifling the fire. But this proved unavailing, for, in about two hours, the flames broke through the cabin windows, and likewise from the hatchway over the fore-castle, to the terror and dismay of all on board. Captain Mitchell, perceiving that the destruction of the vessel was inevitable, directed the crew to prepare themselves to leave the ship, which they immediately set about doing by lowering the boats (two in number) over the vessel's side. It was a most trying moment, for the sea was extremely rough, with a heavy gale of wind; and with the knowledge of there being 800 or 900 miles from land, every soul expected to meet with a watery grave. At about eight o'clock the chief mate, with nine of the crew, left the burning vessel in the jolly-boat, and were directly followed by Captain Mitchell, and the rest of the ships crew, four in number, in the small boat. In the course of a quarter of an hour afterwards the work of devastation had reached the masts, and she appeared embodied in one mass of flames, forming a terrible though magnificent appearance. At this critical period a vessel was observed at a distance, bearing towards the ill-fated ship, and the chief mate turned to make known the joyful intelligence to Captain Mitchell, and the rest of the crew, when he was horror-struck on finding that the boat had foundered, and none of them were to be seen. They rowed about in hopes of picking them up, but unfortunately none of the poor fellows ever rose after. The ship *Thomas Sparks*, which proved to be the vessel they saw bearing down to their assistance, came alongside soon afterwards, and took the chief-officer, and the rest of the *Georgia's* crew on board, and they remained within a short distance of the burning ship until she went down, which event took place at a late hour in the afternoon. The ship and cargo are reported to be insured for £25,000.

EXECUTION OF DANIEL GOOD.

This wretched man suffered the extreme penalty of the law, in front of the gaol of Newgate, at eight o'clock on Monday morning. By four o'clock, the fatal drop, the barriers, and all the necessary apparatus for carrying his sentence into effect were completed, and even before that hour groups of persons had assembled in the Old Bailey. Before six o'clock, above 200 of the City police, under the direction of Major Shaw, the superintendent, in addition to a considerable number of the Metropolitan police, were stationed in front of the gaol, and at this time a more dense mass of human beings had gathered together than has been known since the execution of Fauntleroy. All the houses opposite the prison had been let to sight-seekers at an enormous price, and in several instances the whole of the casements were taken out, and raised seats erected for their accommodation. In one case, a noble (qy.) lord was pointed out as having been a spectator at the last four or five executions; his price for his seat was said to be £15. The house-tops were likewise covered with persons, both male and female; and the number of spectators far exceeded those who were present at the execution of Greenacre or Courvoisier. The usual ribaldry and coarse jokes were indulged in, and drunkenness and debauchery were prominent characteristics of the scene throughout the earlier parts of the morning. As the clock of St. Sepulchre's struck eight, the chapel bell of the prison tolled heavily the funeral knell of the miserable culprit, who rose from the bench on which he had been seated, and the solemn procession moved along the gloomy narrow windings of the gaol to the spot on which the gallows was erected. He walked with a firm step, and ascended the steps of the scaffold without assistance. The prisoner, on being placed under the gallows, was assailed with the most hideous yells and long-continued execrations by the mob. When the hangman was about to draw the cap over his face, the murderer cried out "Stop, Stop," and appeared anxious to address the crowd. Calcraft desired him to attend to the prayers of the Ordinary, and in a few seconds the bolt was withdrawn, and the unhappy criminal was launched into eternity. He seemed to struggle violently for some seconds, and his body, after hanging the usual time, was cut down. Dr. Elliotson afterwards took a cast of the murderer's head in the presence of several medical and scientific gentlemen.

During the execution a young female named Robin, who resides at 12, Curtain-road, and was in the crowd in Giltspur-street, had her pocket cut by a gang of fellows by whom she was surrounded. The offence is supposed to have been committed at the moment of the drop falling, and in the hurry the thieves cut through the whole of her clothes, and inflicted a wound in her side. In the hustling and pressure she did not feel the wound, but when the crowd separated, feeling pain, she mentioned the fact to a friend with whom she was in company, who then observed that her gown was rent and a considerable quantity of blood on her petticoats. She was robbed of all she had. The thieves, as may be supposed, got clear off. [So much for public example.]

THE FRENCH RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The sad and solemn ceremony of the interment of the remains of the twenty-five victims of the terrible event at Meudon, which had not been removed from the cemetery of Mont Parnasse, was performed on Monday last, at eight in the morning, by the curé of St. Sulpice and his clergy. After the service, which made a deep impression on all present, the bodies, which had been placed in separate coffins, were deposited in one grave. M. Boulay de la Meurthe, a friend of the family of the young Bouchard, one of the victims, who had gained several prizes in the course of his studies, delivered an oration on his untimely fate, and containing passages applicable to the whole of the sufferers, which produced a painful effect upon all the auditors. The grief of the father of this young man, who was present, became alarmingly intense. The sister of another youth, who was most unquestionably lost in the same catastrophe, but whose remains could not be positively identified, added to the distressing scene by her lamentations, which she could not restrain. The curé of St. Sulpice also pronounced a short discourse, in which he declared that a mass should be performed on Tuesday, at seven in the morning, in his church, for the repose of the souls of the deceased. The solemnity was attended by a considerable number of persons, including the mayors of the 10th and 11th arrondissements, and the curés of Meudon and Sévres.

NOTES ON NOSES.

To put aside the extreme case of men without noses, we ask, was there ever an instance known of a man with a small, pitiful, paltry nose, distinguishing himself in arts, literature, or arms? We suppose not. Were Homer, Shakspeare, or Milton, or Raffaele, or Corregio, Marlborough, or Collingwood, men with little noses? Has the "Iron Duke," the hero of a hundred fights, a little nose? If he had, we are certain he never would have gained the battle of Waterloo, or become the Prime Minister of England. There is, in truth, more in a nose than many people seem to imagine.

Extremes, however, are not good. It is possible for a man to have too little, as well as too much, even of a good thing. This holds especially in the matter of noses. A man may have a small diminutive, tom-tit of a nose—in short, a mere apology for a nose; or he may have a remarkably large, powerful, aristocratic-looking nose, which seems to rule "lord of the ascendant" over all the rest of the features. As temperance is better than either drunkenness or total abstinence, so a medium-sized nose is better than either a very small or a very large nasal organ. If, however, we were by some overpowering necessity obliged to have either an exceedingly small or an exceedingly large nose on our face, we should prefer to have one of large dimensions. A man with a large nose, if he does not always rise in the world, very seldom sinks into the lowest current of society; his nose keeps him always floating above. He is generally, at least, decent, and frequently highly respectable in his character and conduct.

None of these things can be predicated of a man with a small nose: it is morally impossible that he can rise in the world; his nose keeps him down. Nobody likes to have anything to do with a man whose nose is contemptibly small; there is something suspicious about such a man. The man, in fact, feels this himself; he cannot look you in the face like one who has a full complement of nose. He is continually reminded of his paucity of nose. He cannot shave himself, he cannot wash himself, he cannot tie on his neckcloth, he cannot see the profile of his face on the wall, without being painfully reminded that his nose is less than the least of all noses. A feeling of insignificance steals over him; he feels that he is a mere cipher in society. He loses hope, becomes regardless of character and appearance, drinks to drown the recollections of his nose, and probably ends his days in obscurity, as a ballad-singer or a knife-grinder.

Noses differ from each other, not only in size but also in shape. Roman noses and aquiline noses are generally esteemed the handsomest; they belong to the large order of noses. There is something dominant and aristocratic in the form and expression of these noses which renders them very imposing. Such noses frequently belong to persons of superior intellect and high moral sentiment, and are often found indicative of great strength of mind and decision of character. Grecian noses are very beautiful and becoming in women, but we cannot say that we admire them in the male face; they give it a soft and silly appearance. We never knew a man with a Grecian nose who was not a confirmed nincompoop.

Cock-noses and snub-noses belong to the small order of noses. This description of noses is much more numerous than any other; perhaps two-thirds of the population have their faces adorned with noses of this fashion. The family of the cock-noses, if not very respectable, are certainly very numerous. You cannot walk on the street, or go to church, or attend a public meeting, without seeing hundreds of men and women with such noses. The cock-nosed men are a busy, bustling race, remarkable for their self-conceit and cool assurance. They are always nestling themselves into snug, little, great, places; ever and anon they are becoming candidates for the office of town-councillor, commissioner of police, or magistrate, or some other place of honour, by which they will gain greetings in the market-place, and become entitled to the uppermost seats at feasts. Cock-nosed men are generally remarkably loquacious, and love to hear the melody of their "most sweet voices." Hence, at dinners they are constantly rising up and proposing toasts; and at public meetings some cock-nosed man is sure to "get on his legs," and raise an uproar by proposing an amendment or adjournment. The sense of the meeting may be clearly opposed to him, and on all sides his ears may be saluted with cries of "down, down," "off, off," "spoke, spoke," and other popular marks of disapprobation; but the cock-nosed man is not to be put down—he is determined either to carry his amendment or spoil the meeting.

The men with snub-noses are rather an amiable class of individuals. There is a rich store of humour and drollery about their noses, which causes them to be much sought after as boon companions. They are often cunning shavers—"men of infinite jest and most excellent fancy." Abstractedly considered, a snub-nose is not prepossessing. Looking at the nose itself, we would not form a high opinion of the mental or moral qualities of a man with such a nose; yet it is an undeniable fact, that many men who have been born into the world with snub-noses have frequently risen to great eminence, and in the race of life have oftentimes left behind them men with far better noses. Nay, we know instances in which men with most ridiculous-looking, little snub-noses, have contrived to step over the heads of men with large, imposing, aristocratic-looking, Roman noses. There is no accounting for these things; they are beyond the reach of our philosophy to explain.

The last class of noses to which we shall advert are hook-noses. They belong to the large order of the nasal organs, and are rather of rare occurrence. The paucity of such noses, however, is not much to be regretted. The men who have the misfortune to have hook-noses on their faces are frequently "no better than they should be;" they are in general sly, insinuating rogues, who by cunning and much craftiness try to circumvent and cajole the simple ones of the earth. No good can ever be expected to come of a man having a hook-nose—"Let no such man be trusted." If we were a tender-hearted maiden, we would on no account fall in love with, far less wed, a man having a hook-nose. Such a man would in all probability commence beating his wife, even before the expiration of the honeymoon. We cannot explain why there should be so much wickedness in hook-nosed men, but such is the case. We should not like to go through Coventry with a man having a hook-nose.

GENEVA.—We learn that the sittings of the Constituent Assembly become every day more stormy. It is asserted in a letter from that city, that a revolutionary movement is getting up by the anarchists, under the direction of a captain of the ancient Swiss Guard, in the service of Charles X.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.—The *Univers* at length publishes the reply of the King of the French to the address presented by the Archbishop of Paris to his Majesty on the occasion of his fête, in the following words:—"I thank you for the good wishes you have just expressed, on the occasion of my fête and the birth of my grandson—good wishes which you express in the name of the clergy of Paris, in whose presence I am always happy to find myself. I am happy, my Lord Archbishop, that you have appreciated my efforts for the welfare of religion. You are conscious that they are conformable to your own. But it is necessary to consider the difficult times in which we live, and we must not begin to construct what we cannot complete. I am aware that religion has need of all legal influence, to support herself against the numerous attacks of those who had the misfortune to abandon her. I shall be happy if, before I die, I may be able to accomplish all the good which I have meditated for religion." The Duchess of Conigliano, widow of Marshal Moncey, died at Besançon, on the 13th inst., in the 82nd year of her age. The Chevalier de Peruzzi (the Tuscan Minister) had a private audience of the King on Tuesday, at which he delivered a letter from his Sovereign, announcing the birth of a Prince, his son. The Hussard brig, which has arrived at Brest, from Hayti, brought 1,200,000*fr.*, on account of the debt due to France from the Republic. The *Toulonnais* announces, that Admiral Hugon's squadron, which had left the Hyères on a cruise, returned to its moorings off the islands on the 13th inst.

FIRE POLICE OF PARIS.—The fire at Hamburg has called the attention of the higher authorities at Paris to the means which this city has at its disposal to prevent a similar disaster. It is acknowledged that the quantity of fire-engines, buckets, and other materials, is insufficient to arrest the progress of fires breaking out simultaneously in several points of the capital and suburbs. The number of firemen, although increased within the last year, is still disproportioned to the development of the population of Paris, and to the number and importance of the monuments and manufactories of all sorts which it contains. Another necessity has also been felt, that of having large reservoirs of water established in all the public edifices, or in the neighbourhood of the barracks and guard-houses. At present the mass of water furnished by the different fountains is nearer the quays than the distant quarters, and it is precisely the contrary of what ought to take place. It is said that this matter will soon be brought before the Municipal Council. —*Galignani's Messenger*.

SPAIN.—SEBASTIAN, May 18.—Apparently the utmost tranquillity pervades these provinces, yet the Government does not abate its vigilance or precautions; for the Regent knows that at this moment a grave conspiracy, whose branches ramify from the Puerta del Sol into every part of Spain, is hatching against his power and life. *Partidas volantes* (flying parties) have been organised; one of them, in this province, is commanded by the *soi-disant* Chapelgorri Elorio, who, a short time ago, obtained some notoriety by killing the unfortunate Munagorri: this Elorio is a sort of Martin Zurbano or Mina, on a small scale. Twenty very beautiful brass 36-pounders were landed here the day before yesterday, for a battery at Pampelona. A quantity of badly-manufactured gunpowder, with some Tower rifles and muskets (no doubt relics of the unfortunate Legion), have been discovered in the hills to the north of Tolosa, where the Viceroy Rodil still remains: he has, I am told on good authority, remonstrated against any decrease of the army of the north.

In consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs at Barcelona, the squadron employed on this coast have received orders to sail for that place; the war-steamer *Isabella Segunda* has already gone: unfortunately, these vessels are as much wanted here, as off the capital of Catalonia; for the French cruisers, who hitherto have been closely watched by the Spaniards, will now have a clear field for all their intrigues from Bilbao to Parajes.

Bayonne is almost ruined by the Pyrenean line of custom-houses, and two of its principal commercial houses, Salceat and Leon, have removed to San Sebastian; this speaks volumes.

It was rumoured in the financial circles at Madrid, that the Government contemplated issuing a new loan, bearing interest at 3 per cent., to the amount of 1,500,000,000 reals. Government proposed receiving in payment of it 100,000,000 reals of existing securities (5 per cents.), and 100,000,000 in specie, and provides out of the proceeds for the payment of the dividends down to the month of June, 1843. The Government would, moreover, deposit in the Bank of San Fernando 160,000,000 reals, guaranteed by the revenues derived from tobacco and quicksilver, and bills on the Government of Cuba and Porto Rico, in order to secure the payment of the subsequent dividends to the 30th of June, 1845, inclusive.

Doubts of the success of the plan were entertained in the quarters best informed. Ministers were unceasing in their deliberations on the best means of improving the financial condition and credit of the country, but the difficulties to be surmounted were formidable.

TURKEY.—Mehmed Vassif Pacha has been appointed Governor of the Dardanelles. His predecessor, Hagi Saib Pacha, is *en disponibilité*, and some people think he will soon be made Minister of Finance. Much talk of the changes in the Ministry, but nothing yet decided on the point.

The famous Huseff Pacha has got a pension of 30,000 piastres per month, with liberty to move about freely, instead of being cooped up in his country-house. The ex-Grand Vizier Rauff Pacha has also a similar pension, and some people judge from this that the present Vizier, Izett Mehmed Pacha, will, at no distant period, require such an allowance, by being placed on the retired list. His zeal for religion and firmness have made him many enemies among the Franks, but he has been an admirable minister to the Turks.

HOLLAND AND NAPLES.—The *Augsburg Gazette* states, on the authority of a letter from Paris, that the French Government has undertaken the mediation of the pecuniary questions which have arisen between Holland and Naples, and that a squadron is to be sent from Toulon into the Mediterranean to watch any movements that may be made in that sea by Dutch ships of war. The *Leipsic Gazette* of the 18th instant mentions a report of the Pope having offered his mediation in this dispute.

SICILY.—PALERMO, April 28.—It would appear that the differences between our Government and Holland are not yet smoothed down; yet there is reason to hope that all will soon be amicably adjusted. Our Government has appointed, as Commissioners in the negotiation relative to the commercial treaty with England, the Minister of State, Prince Comitini, of the Sicilian family Gravini, the Commanders Fortunato and Spinelli; whilst on the part of England, the Ambassadors in ordinary at the Neapolitan Court, Sir Temple and Sir Parish, are commissioned to act.

ALGIERS.—Accounts have been received, to the 14th instant inclusively, but they add nothing to the information already communicated, of the movements of the French army. The *Moniteur Algérien* of the 14th merely gives a summary of the despatches relative to the affair between the troops of Abd-el-Kader, and the division under General Bedeau on the 29th ult. General Bugeaud was still at Mostaganen on the 13th instant, but he was preparing to set out for the Chelif.

PRUSSIA.—The *Frankfort Gazette* of the 17th instant publishes the following refusal given to the Consistory of the Israelites, who presented a petition to the King of Prussia, praying that their body

might not receive an organisation, as a private corporation, nor be subjected to special obligation, as a compensation for being relieved from military service. The following is the text of his Majesty's reply to the petition:—"According to the petition addressed to the King on the 4th of March, his Majesty has perceived that the plan of a law relating to the Israelites has caused them serious alarm. His Majesty has, in consequence, commissioned me to declare to you, that his intention is to adopt measures which will relieve Israelites from the restrictions imposed on them, and will secure their relations with Christian communities, by giving to their private interests more independence and authority, through the formation of Corporations. Means will be thus afforded them to give their faculties a greater development, both in their own interest and that of the Christian population; but the King thinks it necessary to attach all those advantages to conditions based on the essence of a Christian State, according to which it is not permitted to grant the Israelites any power over the Christians, or any privileges which would be calculated to cause a prejudice to the Christian communities. The preservation of the rights enjoyed by the Christians must consequently counterbalance the suppression of these restrictions. These two objects can only exist united, and cannot be separated. In dispensing the Israelites from the obligation of military service, they will not be deprived of any advantage, as they may always enter the service voluntarily. At all events, the Israelites may calmly wait the result of the deliberations commanded on the subject, and they may depend that no amelioration will be refused them compatible with the more general and more elevated interests of society.—DE ROCHOW."

THE FIRE AT HAMBURG.—A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* writes thus:—"Sir,—We think it may be of interest for you to have the following particulars of the Fire. It appears now that the following is the rectified statement:—Burnt down, 61 streets, 120 courts, 1992 houses, and 1716 dwelling-floors (Etages Sable), 498 cottages, 468 dwelling-cellars, 21,526 inhabitants roofless, 3 churches, 2 synagogues, 3 watermills, with 36 waelves; the spinnaus and zuchlhaus (houses of correction), with their churches; the detentions house; the Senate house; the old Exchange.—N.B. The new Exchange, only built last year, is saved, and, after a few days' repairing, in use again. The cimbeck house, containing court of commerce, court of common pleas, with offices; the custom-house offices, the stamp-offices, the lottery saloon, the citizen-guard offices, and other public offices; the bank; a great many, and all of the largest, hotels, and all the libraries. 3,786,300 square feet is the superficial extent of the burnt portion of the city.—Respectfully, sir, your most obedient servants, ABRAHAM BAUER and Co.—Hamburg, May 18, 1842."

Another writer of the same date says:—

"I must continue to invite subscriptions from England. The poorer classes are well attended to, and the greatest interest throughout all Germany is evinced, more and more, by the intelligence each courier brings of sympathy, and what is better, of subscriptions mooted and raised. So plentiful a stock of provisions has been sent here on all sides—cheese, bacon, hams, &c.—that the great hemp store-house on the Elbe is overburdened with it; and, as these, if kept, must become uneatable, to-morrow a public sale takes place of the greater part, the proceeds to be carried to the fund.

"The subscription of her Majesty, announced here to-day, is unfortunate; it has not equalled expectation, notwithstanding the distresses of her own people; but of this I may be able to say more in my next. I say the Queen of England's subscription is an unfortunate one, not simply in its amount of £200, but as reaching this same day as that of the Emperor of Russia, to which it is no fair contrast: the autocrat has sent 50,000 silver roubles, which, if I mistake not, is somewhere about £9000."

The *Austrian Observer* of the 16th instant contains an order from the Emperor of Austria, for the opening of subscriptions in all the provinces of the Empire, in favour of Hamburg.

A letter from Hamburg, in a Frankfort paper, states that M. Solomon Heine, the banker, in addition to his munificent donation of 150,000 francs to the fund for the relief of the persons who had been reduced to poverty by the late fire, ordered a thousand rations of soup to be distributed daily, at his expense.

Three mercantile firms have been unable to meet their engagements, but only one of them is of much importance—that of G. H. Feldtman, in the corn trade; the other is the house of L. Lazarus; and the third, Rieser and Liebschutz.

Discount is as high as from 4 to 6 per cent., and second-rate houses have difficulty in obtaining accommodation, even at those rates.

Out of twenty-two insurance companies, nineteen are exclusively for marine and river risks. The three who take fire risks are the Patriotic, the fifth Insurance Company, and the second Sea Insurance Company. The first of these has already exhibited a state of its affairs, showing that they will be able to meet all demands, and similar results are looked for in regard to the other two.

This ill-fated, but far-famed city was, according to Malte-Brun, founded by Charlemagne, and has often been subject to dreadful calamities, arising from inundations, fire, and the destructive effects of war.

In 1510, it was declared to be an imperial city, and, after London and Amsterdam, the most commercial one in Europe; in the same year the river Elbe overflowed it, and the damage sustained amounted to 5,000,000 marks.

In 1771, although a dyke had been built along the river, the water broke through the barrier, and covered the whole neighbourhood, and the greater portion of the city. The destruction of merchandise, and other description of property, amounted to near 8,000,000 marks.

In 1790, the Elbe rose, in one night, upwards of twenty feet. This sudden inundation caused the loss of numbers of lives; and the damage to property was incalculable.

In 1810, this unfortunate city was doomed, from its peculiar local situation, to suffer from the scourge of war, which then pervaded the Continent, and was made the capital of a department—"the Mouths of the Elbe." With a population of 128,000, it was suddenly changed into a fortified town. The military works occasioned a loss of property to the amount of £3,000,000 sterling; and, in addition to the wants of the various armies by which it was often surrounded, caused demands to be made on the bank of the industrious citizens, to the amount of 10,000,000 marks.

ATTEMPT AT ARSON.—Yesterday forenoon the inhabitants of King-street were alarmed by smoke issuing in great quantities from the house of Mr. A. R. Smart, architect and surveyor, who lives in that street; and on their going to see what was the cause, it was found that Mr. Smart, who has for some time past exhibited symptoms of aberration of intellect, had gathered together carpets and other things in a heap in the middle of the floor of his front sitting-room, and had set fire to them. The borough firemen soon extinguished the flames, and put a stop to any cause for alarm; and while they were engaged in clearing away the rubbish, the unhappy man kept walking backwards and forwards, looking at them and spitting on the floor, and then asking them how long they would be before they were out of his way, for he did not want them there. A policeman was sent for, and, in company with Mr. Stretton, overseer of St. Mary's, Mr. Smart then walked up to the station-house, where he was seen by the Mayor and one or two of the borough magistrates. After questioning him, and consulting with Mr. Stallard, the Mayor signed an order for his admission into the County Lunatic Asylum.—*Leicester Chronicle*.



1.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE FROM INDIA.

In our last we left the homeward-bound travellers at the Grand Hotel upon the Desert of Suez, from whence we are now to trace their progress to Marseilles, which port they will, in all probability, have reached simultaneously with the publication of this article.

Continuing the route across the Desert, as indicated by the sta-



2.

tions established by Mr. Waghorn, we arrive at the close of the second day from Suez, at Cairo, the modern capital of Egypt. At this celebrated city, and in its immediate vicinity, there is so much to arrest attention, that the traveller will, in all probability, feel disposed to delay his further progress homewards while he visits the Pyramids of Gizeh, about ten miles to the south-west; the Citadel

a perfectly level country, not requiring a single lock in the whole distance. It is stated that 150,000 men were simultaneously employed in excavating it, and that it was finished in the space of twelve months from the commencement. The voyage from Atfeh to Alexandria is generally accomplished in twelve hours, and one of the first-class boats, with two cabins capable of containing six or seven persons, can be hired for about ten dollars for the purpose.

The modern town of Alexandria is surrounded with high stone walls, strengthened by a deep fosse, and is entered by four gates. Its appearance from the harbour is decidedly European. On arriving at Alexandria (3), the boat is met by persons appointed by the establishment, and the travellers are at once safely conducted to the hotel. While the necessary delay occurs for the transfer of their luggage to the steamer which is to convey them to Syria, they cannot be more agreeably employed than in visiting the many objects of historic interest in its immediate vicinity—Cleopatra's Needle, Pompey's Pillar, the Catacombs, Baths, &c., will each afford matter for amusement and information.

The traveller is now once more afloat; but it is upon the blue waves of the Mediterranean that he is borne onward to his desired port, and in due course arrives at the island of Syria, belonging to the King of Greece. Here again the baggage must be shifted ere further progress is accomplished. The necessary delay for this purpose, enables the traveller to rest and recruit himself after his fatigue, and also to see all that is worth notice on the island, which, by the way, is little better than a barren rock, without a tree or road upon it to diversify its monotonous appearance. From hence a regular steam-boat will transport him through the Straits of Messina to the island of Malta (4), which trajet is generally accomplished in from seventy to eighty hours.

Valetta, the capital of the island, is a handsome and well-built town, situated upon a promontory; its appearance from the sea is highly picturesque. From Malta, passengers are forwarded in twenty-four hours, by a Neapolitan boat, to Naples, where, after a short delay, boats belonging to the French Government convey them on their route homewards, touching at Civita Vecchia and Leghorn on their way to Marseilles (5). From this city, the traveller can take the *malle poste* for Paris, which it reaches in sixty-six hours; or he may halve the fatigue of a contiguous journey, by adopting the same mode of transit to Lyons, which he will reach in thirty-six hours. From either of these places the remainder of the journey home is conducted by the agent of Mr. Waghorn, whose care and protection only cease with the safe arrival of the traveller in London. The whole period calculated for the journey from India to London by this route, is at present limited to one month.



3.

—situated to the east of the town, and remarkable as having been the scene of the slaughter of the Mamelukes—completely commands the city, but is itself covered by a high range of mountains in the rear, where a square fort, erected by the Pacha, is garrisoned by 400 men; the Obelisk at Matara (the site of the ancient Heliopolis); the Tombs of the Mamelukes; the forests of agate in the rocky hollows of the Desert; and the summer Palace of the

Pacha. Within the walls of the Citadel, the chief objects of interest are the new Palace of the Pacha, the Mint, Joseph's Well, and the magnificent view from the ramparts, extending over the whole city, the land of Goshen, the Pyramids, &c., and bounded only by the eternal Desert. Hill's Family Hotel, at Cairo, will afford the traveller every possible comfort during his sojourn, and nothing requisite to his enjoyment or further convenience on the route, will



4.

be asked for there in vain. Houses, furnished or unfurnished, may also be had by those who prefer such accommodation; and, for the satisfaction of invalids, there are English medical men in regular practice to be met with.

At Boulak (1), the Harbour of Cairo (from which it is distant about two miles), the travellers embark upon the Nile for Atfeh, at which place this magnificent river is connected with Alexandria

by the canal of Mahmudie. The time occupied in reaching Atfeh, generally occupies about four days. On the traveller's arrival at Atfeh (2), a change of boats takes place under the superintendence of persons appointed by Mr. Waghorn, to attend to the concerns of those journeying by his route; and the necessary transfer being accomplished, we now embark upon the canal of Mahmudie, which runs 60 miles in length, 90 in breadth, and 18 feet in depth, through



5.



THE FASHIONS.

Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, May 23rd.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Some of the prettiest and most becoming novelties that have attracted our notice here, are the charming and tasteful scarves that have just been made the *mode*. They are called *echarpes à la Montespan*, and are of a material of organdie, lined with rose-coloured silk, trimmed like a cock's comb. The bonnets most worn with these are of a pale gimp, of transparent texture, so as to allow the rose-silk underlining to be seen through it, which produces a graceful effect, and is quite appropriate to the spider season of the year. A ruche of rose-coloured tulle forms the simple trimming of the interior. Feathers continue the rage, and the external trimmings are now worn over the crown of the bonnet, instead of, as formerly, at the side.

With regard to a recently-invented dress, it will be seen that an attempt has been made to introduce the ancient Pompadour style of wearing the front open, with an under skirt of a contrasting colour beneath it. This fashion is not yet in high vogue, and I hardly think it will ever be adopted in the London world of *ton*. A style of sleeve more ornamented than those we now wear, has been introduced since my last; but there are no other revolutions in our costumes, and even fashion is in a comparative state of repose. *Au revoir*,

FELICIE.

THE TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.—The Desert of Suez bids fair to become, in a very short time, almost as much a frequented thoroughfare as the Great North-road. Arrangements on an extensive scale are in the course of progress, by the Egyptian Oriental Transit Company, for facilitating the intercourse with India, &c., through Egypt, both for passengers and goods; and the Pacha has offered his aid to the undertaking by the appropriation of 100,000 dollars (£20,000) from his treasury, to be laid out in improving the road, in building a large hotel at Suez, in transit depôts, &c., which were to be rented of him by the company. Meantime, competitors against Hill and Co. have started, for the conveyance of passengers between Cairo and Suez, who have provided a considerable number of carriages, horses, &c., and have issued circulars, offering to convey passengers across the Desert on much more moderate terms than what have hitherto been demanded by Hill and Co. Opposition hotels and station-houses in the Desert were even talked of.

A letter from Alexandria, 26th ult., in the *Leipsic Gazette*, states that the chief of an Abyssinian tribe, at war with Egypt, having been taken prisoner in a conflict with some Egyptian troops, Mehemet Ali has ordered that he shall be retained as a hostage until M. Blondel, the Belgian Consul, who, while travelling in Abyssinia, was made a prisoner by this tribe, on the pretext of his being a spy, shall have been released.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 29.—First Sunday after Trinity. Kept as the anniversary of the day whereon King Charles II. entered London in 1660, and re-established royalty, which had been suspended from the death of his father—Sir Humphry Davy died, 1839.

MONDAY, 30.—Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, condemned by her English captors for witchcraft, and burnt, aged 24, 1431.—The House of Representatives at Washington, in America, opened for the first time, 1808.

TUESDAY, 31.—Alexander Pope died, 1744.—Joseph Grimaldi died, 1837.—Horrible slaughter among the peasantry at Bossenden Wood, near Canterbury, under Sir William Courtenay, alias John Thom.

WEDNESDAY, June 1.—The American frigate Chesapeake captured by the Shannon, Captain Broke, 1813.—Lord Howe's Victory, 1794.

THURSDAY, 2.—The Gordon Riots in London, 1780.

FRIDAY, 3.—Peace between the Allied Sovereigns and France—Harvey died, 1657.

SATURDAY, 4.—Slave Trade abolished, 1806.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK.

THURSDAY, June 2.—Charity Schools, St. Paul's Cathedral.

FRIDAY, 3.—Indigent Blind Visiting Society, St. Philip's Church, Pentonville.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"I did expect," Derby.—A Correspondent is disappointed that we did not occupy a couple of pages "with the heads of speeches in the Lords and Commons Houses of Parliament last week, to make it interesting to men." We fear, had we done so, our reputation for truth would have been sadly endangered, as there happened last week to be no debate in either House until Friday night, and of that we gave the heads in our edition of Saturday, p. 18.

"W. W."—The department is already filled.

"Plume."—It depends upon circumstances. If the subjects treated of are of current interest, remuneration would of course follow acceptance.

"Magnus."—We believe he is right in the supposition, if the transmission be confined to the metropolitan district only, but there is no doubt the Post-Office regulation is frequently evaded.

"Ops."—is clever and amusing, but we do not like his subject.

"Anna."—We shall be proud to avail ourselves of her favours.

"T. N." Exton Park.—We will make inquiry, and give the information wished for in our next.

"Fidus," Dublin.—We cannot agree with our Correspondent. We have no ambition to obtain a circulation upon the merits of our accuracy in reporting disgusting police cases, or recolling details of crime. There are already in the field sufficient to pander to the tastes that gloat over such matters; and if we are to be martyrs, which, by-the-by, we are but little apprehensive of, we would rather be so in the cause of decency, and from our determination that a blush shall never tinge the brow of innocence from the reflection of our pages, than we would achieve a triumph at the expense of decency. All the legitimate features of a newspaper we shall studiously endeavour to improve upon; but we will not disgrace ourselves, or offend the good taste of our readers by copying the blemishes.

"A Lover of Arts and Sciences."—We are obliged, and will occasionally act upon his suggestion.

"Mohion," Walsoken.—We confess we have not sufficient tact to discover any poetical merit in the "Sonnet on Riding through the Fens," except that the orthodox number as regards the lines has been rigidly adhered to—

"Some paper take, and neatly trace upon it
Just fourteen lines, and lo! we have a sonnet!"

However, have it or not, we cannot use the one before us.

"R. J. W." Dublin, and "J. W." Southsea, shall receive private communications in the course of a post or two.

"A Glasgow Crit" is entitled to our thanks; but his views, to be carried into practice, would require an encyclopedia, instead of a newspaper, monthly; nevertheless, his hints shall have due attention.

Communications not answered this week will be attended to in our next.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1842.

It cannot have escaped the most careless reader of public intelligence that, at this moment, a most afflicting amount of human misery pervades the manufacturing districts of the empire, arising out of a condition of lamentable destitution for which our Poor Laws present no sufficient remedy, and against which no human providence has—in the present dreadful pressure upon the trading interests—been able to find a defence. The scope of this misery—the far spread wretchedness in which its victims are involved—has hitherto been only feebly indicated to the public; and as it seems quite to have surpassed description, we can the more easily account for, than excuse, the evasion of a sickening picture, by those who felt they could never reflect in it the too stern and bitter realities of an endurance almost beyond belief. But at last the griefs and sufferings of the pauper thousands, who have been hugged in the haggard arms of famine, and emaciated almost into the bloodless pallor and frightful semblance of death, have come within the ken of charity—the voice of benevolence grows eloquent—the spirit of humanity is awake—and the whole nation is appealed to, through the pulpit, from the throne, to find the means of life for the living, under an obligation as religious and as sacred as that which imposes upon communities the burial of their dead.

Now, the constitution of our social system in England is such, that in no part of the British dominions could such an appeal be made to the people at large—assuming, as it does, the form of official injunction—prompted by the Sovereign, enjoined by the clergy, and in its nature almost intrenching upon that spirit of independence and self-exertion which is a characteristic virtue of the country—if it were not proved that the destitution is full, complete, and terrible in its devastating wretchedness—that it has bared the walls and rifled the tenements of thousands—that it has left hunger without food, hearths without fire, and sickness without a bed. In this crisis, the brotherhood of our common nature comes forth to prove that under the law of our redemption all mankind are kin—and the wants for which legislation has been unequal to provide—the love of our kind and the sympathies of our being are enlisted to alleviate and dispel.

We confess, therefore, that we are of those who strenuously advocate and entirely approve the measure which has been taken, of working out the purity and beauty of individual and collective charity—by touching upon the affectionate loyalty of her subjects, with the magic of their Sovereign's name—and by adding to that benign and gentle influence all the strength and vigour which religion gives to every virtuous impulse, when its object is noble and its advocacy sincere. It is, then, with the utmost pleasure that we refer our readers to the letter of her Majesty to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and to the consequent enjoinments that have been issued by the Bishop of London to the clergy of his diocese; and we presume by other bishops to the clergy of every other see—"to collect subscriptions for the relief of the working classes" of our fellow-countrymen both in England and beyond the Tweed.

There is, however, one striking circumstance in the publication of the Royal epistle which affords a suggestion that we cannot in our anxiety and commiseration for the starving sufferers, allow to escape. We allude to the fact of that epistle bearing the signature of Sir James Graham in his capacity of Secretary of State. There is, perhaps, no real mockery in this—it may be a matter of mere official form—but the thought that leaps up to the heart and flashes across the brain with a glance at that signature, is one which is tinged with the bitterness of a recollection that the same minister who now invokes benevolence, and kneels at the Altar of Charity, is the very man who, with an iron and unbending stubbornness of purpose, and in the callous spirit of an indefensible political economy, is re-enacting all the cruelties and oppressions of the the New Poor-law, and pouring the gall and anguish of its dictatorial tyranny upon those very misfortunes which he now solicits private humanity to relieve. How can we evade the question, "Is there no public humanity, too?" Would not Poor-laws, based upon mild and christian principles have averted or alleviated more than half of the destitution which now crushes our poor like an avalanche, and makes us shudder at the calamities they have been brought to endure? Would discreetly-administered out-door relief have done no good, either by staying the wreck of household comforts, or giving to industry the impetus of kindly encouragement, rather than making it hopeless with the depression of despair. Why, read but a few items of the statement to which the Royal letter alludes.

Mr. Waddington, the secretary of the relief fund in Stockport, states in the official report upon the distress in that town, that the great majority of the distressed families have no visible means of support; that for some weeks they had subsisted by credit; that when that had failed their next resource was to sell their furniture, their wearing apparel, their bed and bedding; and in many instances women had been compelled even to part with their marriage rings; and that their dwellings were found literally stripped of every article of comfort. He subsequently proceeds to state, in reference to the district of which he acted as visitor—"The greater proportion of the inhabitants of that district are in as lamentable a state of destitution as it is possible to imagine; I am convinced that the relief fund (that fund which the community is now called upon to swell) has been the cause of saving hundreds in the borough from a premature grave."

Severe distress likewise prevails extensively at Burnley, in Lancashire.

In this district less efficient assistance appears to have been afforded to the settled poor from the poor-rates, and moreover many destitute persons who had migrated thither from other parts of the country, have been deterred from applying for parochial relief by the fear of removal, in consequence of thus becoming chargeable.

Since the month of July in last year, the labouring population of Paisley has been suffering from distress. This distress continued with great severity throughout the winter; and as many as 12,000 persons have been maintained for several months from the contributions collected in England and Scotland, and even in India.

The Poor-Law of Scotland, as now administered, confers no effectual right to relief upon men who are able to work, or upon their families; at present, therefore, the legal provision for the relief of the destitute in Scotland is not applicable to this class of persons, and even if it had been so applicable, the pressure of so large a number of men without work must soon have absorbed a considerable proportion of the property in the borough.

The subscriptions raised in this country, in the county of Renfrew, the city of Edinburgh, and other parts of Scotland, are all expended.

Thus no legal mode of effectually relieving this mass of destitution exists, and the charitable feelings of those connected with the place have been taxed to the utmost.

It may be added that these sufferings have for the most part fallen on a class of workmen whose general earnings, even in prosperous times, are insufficient to allow of any provision for future difficulties, and that they have been borne with patience and fortitude.—May, 1842.

There is in all this a lamentable forced confession of the total inefficiency of the New Poor-law, even as an alleviating enactment, and it is with blended horror and indignation that, in the face of the miseries that have come upon our poor, we contemplate its continuance in all the fulness of its worst oppression, and the wicked influences of its dehumanising power.

But while taking this opportunity to urge all classes of the people to press the amendment of our system of public and national charity, and to resist the cruelty of Sir JAMES GRAHAM's bill, we recur to our advocacy of the measure which puts private benevolence to the test to meet the dreadful emergencies the Commissioners of the relief fund have described; and we implore the generous contributions of all ranks of our fellow-countrymen to pour out upon the arid wastes of poverty, that fertilising generosity which sheds lustre wherever it is exercised, and gains a Register in Heaven for the good it works on Earth.

That the force of example, too, may not be wanting to forward the good cause, we rejoice in being able to conclude our article with the following list of subscriptions given in the outset of the noble project in hand:—Her Majesty the Queen, £500; the Queen Dowager, £300; Sir Robert Peel, Bart., £200; Sir James Graham, £100; the Duke of Buccleuch, £200; Sir Edward Knatchbull, £100; the Earl of Aberdeen, £100; Lord Stanley, £100; the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, £50; Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, £100; Earl of Haddington, £100; Lord Lyndhurst, £100; Sir Henry Hardinge, £50; Earl Howe, £100; Lord John Russell, £50; Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., M.P., £50; Rear-Admiral Bowles, C.B., £20; Alderman Lucas, £26 5s.; Benjamin B. Cabell, Esq., £50.

What we commonly call a falling star is believed by the Arabs to be a dart launched by the Almighty at an evil genius; and, on beholding one, they exclaim, "May god transfix the enemy of the faith!"

"Benefit of the clergy" was a privilege formerly allowed, by virtue of which a man convicted of felony or manslaughter was put to read in a Latin book, of a Gothic black character; and if the ordinary of Newgate said "Legit ut Clericus,"—that is, he reads like a clerk, he was only burnt in the hand and set free; otherwise he suffered the punishment of death for his crime.

A correspondent of the *Somerset County Gazette*, an "aspirant for a place," breathes out his wishes in the following stanzas:—

If kisses be the coin of love,

The die sweet woman's rosy mouth,

Found still on earth, where'er we rove,

Or east, or west, or north, or south—

Let statesmen on to glory plod,

And climb ambition's paths of flint:

I only wish the little god

Would make me master of his mint.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

CLAREMONT, MAY 24.

At an early hour this morning the bells of the parish church were rung a "merry peal," in honour of the anniversary of the birth of our beloved Sovereign. The ringing was continued at intervals throughout the day.

At seven o'clock in the morning the band of the Coldstream Guards attended on the lawn, stationing themselves beneath the window of the Queen's bedchamber, where her Majesty was serenaded for nearly an hour.

The selections performed were as follows:—

1. Morning Hymn ("God of Israel"), from the oratorio of Joseph (Mehul).
2. German air, composed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert.
3. Chorus, from the opera of *Preciosa* (Weber).
4. Joyous air, introducing a peal of bells.
5. The National Anthem.

In consequence of the unfavourable and unsettled state of the weather, her Majesty did not take her usual carriage airing during the day. Covers were laid in the library this evening for 34.

The plate used at the Royal banquet, this evening, was the Lion service; the table was decorated with the Warwick vases, which, with several others of a most splendid description, were filled and ornamented with choice plants and flowers, selected from the conservatories and hot-houses attached to the gardens at Claremont.

At half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert left town in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of Hussars, for Claremont; Colonel Arbuthnot, Esquerry in Waiting on the Queen, and Colonel Wyld, Esquerry in Waiting on Prince Albert, followed in a chariot and four. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal and their attendants occupied the next carriage; and Lady Portman, Lady in Waiting, and the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord in Waiting, were in another carriage and four.

The Queen and Prince Albert arrived in town ten minutes before five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, in an open carriage and four, escorted by a party of Hussars from Claremont. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal and their attendants were in the next carriage; and Lady Portman, Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Miss Paget, Maid of Honour in Waiting; the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord in Waiting; and Colonel Wyld, Esquerry in Waiting on Prince Albert, followed in an open carriage and four.

The Queen Dowager, accompanied by the Duke Bernard and the Duchess of Saxe Weimar, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, honoured the Italian Opera House with her presence on Saturday evening.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Colonel Sir George Cowper, Bart. (Comptroller of her Royal Highness's Household), and Lady Anna Maria Dawson (Lady in Waiting), visited Frogmore Lodge on Saturday last. Her Royal Highness inspected the various improvements and alterations completed and in progress in the offices and other buildings connected with the mansion, and went over the principal apartments.

A very fine trout caught in the Weir, at Windsor, and weighing upwards of twelve pounds, was forwarded as a present to the Queen yesterday forenoon, at Claremont, by Mr. R. Tebbott.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert inspected last week, at Buckingham Palace, two splendid pictures, by Leonardo da Vinci Correggio, submitted by Mr. John Gibson, and was pleased to express himself highly gratified.

His Excellency Count Mensdorf, general in the Austrian service, uncle of her Majesty, and of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, brother-in-law to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, together with his four sons, Count Hugh, lieutenant-colonel in the Austrian service; Count Alphonso, Major in the same service; and Counts Alexander and Arthur, captains, arrived at Buckingham Palace in two of the Royal carriages and four, shortly before twelve o'clock on Monday from Woolwich, attended by Captain Francis Seymour, of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

DUBLIN, May 23.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess De Grey arrived at the Castle this morning. Mr. Moore, Queen's Counsel, met with a very serious accident this day. When entering one of the courts, some person incautiously slammed the door against the learned gentleman, by which he was knocked down. He was subsequently conveyed home in a car, in a state of insensibility.

On Tuesday night the Duchess of Sutherland gave a grand *bal costumé* at Stafford House, when that noble mansion was graced by the presence of nearly 1000 members of the first families of distinction, in addition to many Royal and illustrious guests.

The Rev. Charles Atmore Ogilvy, recently appointed by the present Government to the professorship of pastoral theology in the University of Oxford, is the son of a Wesleyan minister.

GRAND BALL AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SPITALFIELDS' WEAVERS.—This magnificent affair, in which charity and amusement were blended, came off on Thursday night with great éclat. The house was elegantly fitted up and decorated for the occasion, with a splendid pavilion erected in the centre of the house for the accommodation of her Majesty, who arrived in state shortly after ten o'clock, and was received with a burst of enthusiasm. The assembly was numerous, and the dresses most superb, although very few fancy costumes were worn. Owing to the crowded state of the house, it was only very late in the evening that dancing was practicable at all, except within the privileged circle; but when the ball did commence, it was kept up to a late hour. Her Majesty and the Royal Family left about twelve o'clock. The distinguished company did not separate until an early hour of Friday morning. It is understood the object contemplated in getting up the ball was not only to give relief to the temporary necessities of the weavers, but to contribute towards a fund for the erection of a school in which their children may be instructed in the art of design. We hope, for the sake of the Spitalfields weavers, that both the purposes may be accomplished through the festivities of Thursday night.

The Queen Dowager has signified her intention to be present at the great choral meeting of the classes instructed in singing upon Mr. Hullah's method, at Exeter Hall, on Saturday, the 4th of June.

POPULAR GOVERNMENT.—When one advised Lacedæmon, the famous lawgiver, to establish a popular government at Lacedæmon, "Go," said he, "and first make trial of it in thine own family."

THE JACOBIN CLUB.—This celebrated body, so instrumental to much of the early scenes of the first period of the French Revolution, originated from a small and secret association of about forty gentlemen and men of letters, who had met to disseminate political and other opinions; the members were called Jacobins, from their meeting in the hall of the Jacobin friars at Paris. The club became numerous and popular, and fraternal societies were instituted in all the principal towns of the kingdom. From its institution, one principle was to discuss such political questions as seemed likely to be agitated in the National Assembly, in order that the members might act in concert. They were suppressed October 18, 1794.—*Haydn's Dictionary of Dates*, &c.

A meeting was held at the Castle Inn, Coventry, on Thursday last, when it was resolved that the procession of Lady Godiva at the ensuing fair shall take place on Monday, the 30th inst.

THE ROCK HARMONICON.

It is pleasing to contemplate the results of intellectual effort, when made amidst all the advantages that can be commanded: but it is especially so to mark its patient and persevering struggles to accomplish some favourite object, when it can only do so alone and unsustained.

An instance of this kind is found in the invention before us—Joseph Richardson, a plain unassuming man, with no refinements of education, but possessed of musical talent, while working as a mason in Cumberland, discovered that various and melodious sounds were extracted from the rocks among which he was accustomed to pursue his daily labours. It then occurred to him that fragments might be collected, and so judiciously arranged, as to form a musical instrument of surpassing sweetness and power. In the year 1827, being employed in building a house at Thornthwaite, and afterwards another at Braithwaite, in the vicinity of Keswick, he began to collect stones for its construction. Those which he thus obtained, however, did not answer his purpose, so that at the outset of his undertaking, he lost a portion of time and labour, and suffered disappointment enough to discourage an ordinary mind.

But stimulated by failure to continue his research and toil, he found that the stones best calculated for his design were only to be met with amongst the rocks of Skiddaw, and on these he expended his future exertions. Animated now by the hope of success, he bore these masses from the mountain on his back to his home at a considerable distance, and there proceeded to reduce them to the shape he considered necessary, and to put to the test their varied tones. This involved an amount of effort not easily estimated: it was made after many a hard day's work in the mountains; and often did Richardson deny himself the repose he required, and pass whole nights after his family had retired to rest pursuing the object on which his heart was set. A considerable share of disappointment must still have been his lot; the stone which promised well would not answer the purpose if hammered and chiselled beyond a certain point: and it may be supposed there were times in which his heart failed him, particularly as a family of eight children were dependent on his daily labour for support, and his task was continued amid much weariness and trial.

At length, however, his skill and perseverance were rewarded, and after more than thirteen years' incessant labour, he succeeded in constructing a musical instrument of a very extraordinary character, which is properly called "The Rock Harmonicon." It consists of rough stones, the longest of which is four feet six

inches in length, about three inches in breadth, and about an inch and a half in thickness; and the shortest of which is about six inches in length, an inch in breadth, and half an inch in thickness: these are placed across a pair of wooden bars, covered with twisted straw, and form the keys, like those of a piano-forte; the material of them all being the mica schist, or as it is commonly called, in Cumberland and other places, whinstone. The means employed to extract their sounds are wooden hammers; small, and of lignum-vitæ, for the treble; larger, and of elm or ash, for the middle notes; and larger still, and covered with leather, for the bass. Sometimes for the centre keys, hammers are used with two knobs on each, in the form of a crutch-handle, to strike thirds. Those who are acquainted with the toy harmonicon, consisting of pieces of glass laid on tapes, to be struck with a cork hammer, will readily form an idea of this singular instrument, and the mode in which its sounds are elicited.*

The pieces of stone, it should be remarked, are arranged in two rows; the lower one being tuned in the diatonic scale, and the upper one containing the flats and sharps. A piece of music may therefore be played in any key, with the greatest facility and fidelity. Three sons of the inventor perform on the instrument pieces of music in three distinct parts; one playing the melody, the next executing a clever working inner part, and the third the fundamental bass. Its power extends to a compass of five octaves and a half, accompanied by all the semi-tones, tuned from F below the bass stave to C in altissimo—extending, in fact, as high as the warble of the lark; down to the deep bass of a funeral bell. The tones produced are equal in quality, and sometimes superior in mellowness and fulness, to those of a fine piano-forte, under the hand of a skilful player. Difficult chromatic ascents and descents are performed with a truly extraordinary brilliancy and crispness. A professor of music at Liverpool produced, in conjunction with the sons of the inventor, and also alone, some very pleasing and striking effects. M. Costa, addressing the inventor, says, "I have been much gratified with the performance of your three sons on your very ingenious instrument, and sincerely wish you may be recompensed for your wonderful discovery." Sir George Smart also writes, "I am happy to offer my testimony in favour of your very clever invention, and think the production of the 'Rock Harmonicon,' does infinite credit to your perseverance and musical feeling; the tones of the instrument are powerful and beautiful, and I was highly pleased with the performance of your three sons upon it. I sincerely hope your labours will be rewarded as they richly deserve."

* It is now exhibiting in Stanley's Rooms, 21, Old Bond-street.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

It is a maxim laid down by constitutional laws, that those systems which are founded upon wrong can never be upheld to the injury of the people, or that they should be made to suffer from either the indolence, the ignorance, the artifice, or the injustice of their rulers. I shall now point out how that one has sprung up in this kingdom, which, notwithstanding the unprecedented position of its government (overburdened by debt) by bad constructive reasoning, causes debt to be estimated as crime, and actually places the unfortunate being who happens to fall into the hands of a relentless creditor, or his adviser, in a position similar to that of the common felon. I will further show that it is illegal, as it is in direct violation of Magna Charta, which by the coronation oath of the Sovereign, and the constitution of these realms, can never by any enactment be superseded, and which has been further confirmed by various subsequent enactments, and also by that most solemn one of the Habeas Corpus. I particularly refer to c. 29 of Magna Charta, which Queen Elizabeth directed Lord Chancellor Burleigh to have suspended in every court in Westminster, in consequence of her hearing of the arrest of Sir Thomas Gargrave: the Queen at the same time saying, "that she had no conception that such a practice existed in her dominions,"—and immediately directed that all persons imprisoned for debt should be released, and that no more injustice be done to her subjects for the future in imprisoning their persons for debt.

Lord Bacon boldly declared—"That no man could be arrested for debt according to the constitution; that arrest and imprisonment without crime or fraud, were both illegal and oppressive."

Lord Coke said—"The King, by Magna Charta, is debarred from imprisoning his debtor, unless through fraud or crime; the great Charta shall be taken as common law, and all statutes made against it are void. The person of the debtor must be free, that he may serve the King in his wars, cultivate the soil, and maintain his family."

Lord Chief Justice Holt, in pronouncing the opinion of the twelve judges on occasion of a bailiff's assistant being killed in an attempt to arrest for debt, said—"That if one, upon unlawful authority, be imprisoned, it is sufficient provocation to all people to rescue out of compassion; much more so, when it is done under colour of justice, and when the liberty of the subject is involved, it is a provocation to all the subjects of England. A man ought to be concerned for Magna Charta and the laws; and if a man against law imprison another, he is an offender against Magna Charta."

Two debtors were imprisoned in the gaol of Norwich for debt, they broke out and escaped. The plaintiff brought his action against Clement Paxton, High-sheriff for Norfolk. The sheriff contended that, as imprisonment for debt was contrary to law, he, the sheriff, could not be made liable for damages. The court awarded that the *capias ad satisfaciendum* was wrong, as no man could be imprisoned in England for debt. In this judgment the Barons concurred, with the then Chief Baron, Sir R. Monwood.

Lord Eldon declared in the House of Lords—"That he never would sanction such a court as the Insolvent Court, as it was giving a power greater than the twelve judges, with the Chancellor at their head, possessed—that of trying and imprisoning without a jury, and from which there was no appeal; that there was no necessity for such a bill, as Magna Charta abolished arrest for debt, and by the judges not permitting the *capias ad satisfaciendum* to issue against the person, the system would die a natural death; adding, that the law of arrest is a permission to commit greater acts of oppression than is to be met with in slavery itself—a permission to tear the guiltless parent from his weeping children, the husband from his distracted wife, and to hurry him to a dungeon, there to languish out a life in pain and misery."

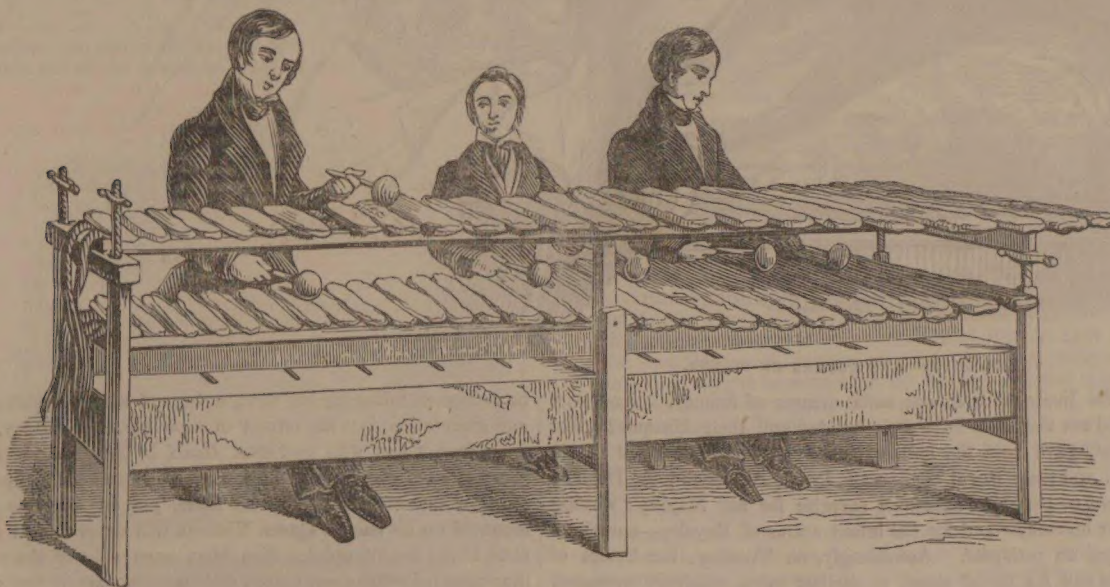
I have thus shown, by a recital of the well-authenticated opinions of these great and learned men, that this power, shamefully assumed, and wrongfully used by the judicial authorities of this kingdom, is in direct violation of our constitutional law. I will now shortly show that it is unnecessary for the protection of the commercial interests of this country. The writ of *fieri facias* can at any time after judgment be issued against property, and the recorded judgments override every species of property that the debtor may possess; and as the concealment of the property of the debtor is criminal, surely there can be no necessity for the interposition of cruelty in placing the honest but unfortunate in the position of criminals, without the commission, or even the intention of committing, a crime.

Ceasing to speak of the legality or illegality of the arrest of the person of the debtor, the very circumstance of the arrest of the person has been proved in evidence, before a legally-appointed commission, to be in a great majority of cases injurious to the creditor himself, for concealment and fraud are apt to follow the arrest of the person; and where good will and purposed good faith previously existed in the bosom of the debtor, they become extinguished in the cells of a prison-house. His mind, formerly pure, becomes corrupted, excited, exasperated by his own wrongs, as well as those of others daily recited to him within those walls. He enters the prison a good and faithful servant and subject of his sovereign. Galled by oppression, wounded and rendered bitter by the injuries he has suffered, and is at that time suffering, and discovering as he does that those injuries have been inflicted by a misapplication of the law itself, he ceases to have reverence for the estates of the realm, the supposed guardians of the people's liberties. Sovereign, statesman, and senator no longer occupy a place in his affections, while his heart yearns for the more extended liberties and institutions of the New World. With their earliest instruction he implants similar feelings in the bosoms of his children, where those rooted animosities to the Government increase with their years; and thus the evils arising out of the system assume an aspect threatening and dangerous even to the state itself.

MARCUS TULLIUS.

INCOME-TAX BILL.—Among the supplemental clauses to the Income-tax Bill, is one that makes the property of a married woman living with her husband, a part of the husband's property: whereas, a woman living apart from her husband, is regarded as a *femme sole*; here is a pretty premium on separation! Householders are required to denounce their lodgers to the tax-inquisition; and the penalties for neglect are very stringent. Tenants in Scotland are required to produce their lease.—*Salopian*.

CORN-DEALERS.—THE AVERAGES.—It perhaps may not be generally known that, under the new act just passed, entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to the Importation of Corn," any person dealing in British corn in any city or town named in the schedule, or who shall carry on the business of a corn-factor, miller, maltster, brewer, or distiller, or who shall be the owner or part owner of any stage-coaches, waggons, carts, or other carriages, carrying goods or passengers for hire, and every person who, as a merchant, clerk, or agent, or otherwise, shall purchase at any such city or town, any British corn for sale, or for the sale of meal, flour, malt, or bread, made or to be made therefrom, shall, before he or she so deal in British corn as aforesaid, make a declaration, in writing, to a magistrate. The penalty for neglecting to do so, as well as for not making proper returns afterwards, is £20. Those persons who made declarations under the old law are required to renew them.



LORD ASHBURTON'S DINNER AT WASHINGTON.

Lord Ashburton's first official dinner came off April 23, at six P.M. This functionary is a very plain, gentlemanly-looking man, with a face somewhat care-worn, and a complexion such as belongs to those who have lived long and well. His suite are fine young men, generally bald, but with intellectual heads, though not very remarkable countenances. The private secretary of his lordship is said to be the cleverest of the legation. In manners they are all self-possessed, somewhat stiff in the movements of their bodies, and few or no gestures escape them while speaking. How different from the others of the foreign ministers here! Why, a lively Frenchman will gesticulate more in one minute with the phalanges of his dexter hand, than Mr. Milmay could in the whole course of his natural life. The dinner was served up soon after the hour of dining arrived. Late hours are, of course, in fashion everywhere among the diplomatic givers and eaters of dinners, and this one was to take place at six. The table was of the longitudinal character, and there were present about sixteen guests. Among them were the foreign ministers generally, the heads of departments, and some of our leading men in Congress. There was no ceremony in entering the dining-room. The guests "stood not upon the order of their going," but went at once. Lord Ashburton took the centre of the table. On his right was John Quincy Adams, on his left John C. Calhoun, opposite him sat General Scott. Mr. Fox was not present! It has been rumoured that Mr. F. feels a little sore at this mission extraordinary. He perhaps supposes the business might have better been entrusted to him. But while we think very well of Mr. Fox's abilities, we imagine the length of time he has been in public life has somewhat case-hardened him—that he takes no interest in public affairs beyond what his instructions require of him; in short, that he has more head than heart; and that a negotiation, controlling the destinies of two great nations, affecting every cottage in remote England, and every lot but beyond our mountains, is no more to Mr. Fox than any other negotiation, and that he would conduct it in the same cold, skilful, and gentlemanly manner which he would a game of *ecarte*, and in no other way. Lord Ashburton is rather a man of the people,—is identified with the prosperity of the commercial classes—would be unhappy, truly unhappy, to see mother and daughter at variance; and he would rather sacrifice the 25 townships he owns in the State of Maine, but to which he has scarcely given a thought for many years, and of which now for the first time he learns the real value, than involve us in a war—the scourge of nations and the desolation of mankind. The table was beautifully laid out, but as all his lordship's plate has not arrived, there was no plateau in the centre, and no vases elaborate in art, and perfuming the saloon with the choicest cullings of the conservatory. But it was still very elegant, and displayed the skill of an accomplished majordomo. There are twenty-one servants in the house; and the

reader may well imagine what a god-send a score of beef-eaters must be to the cattle graziers in this city. Indeed, the out-go of his lordship's establishment will be so large, and the profit so immense to the retailers here, that we should not be surprised if they proposed, in the course of a few months, to purchase the claim of England to the disputed territory, and present it as a mark of their gratitude, to the people of Maine, for being so much the cause of the present mission. As his lordship has three cooks of the utmost talent, artists whom Ude himself would not have blushed to take by the hand, the dinner was not only superb but magnificent. The meats were all nicely carved, and handed round as is now the fashion; and the game, of which there was a great variety, was all cut up and divided by the cooks before it was served up; then reinstated in form and figure, ready to drop apart at the touch of the first fork. Course after course succeeded, delicious to the palate and agreeable to the eye; the wines were rich and soft, and high flavoured, having the body and strength which belong to the English cellar. Champagne was passed freely round, but no other wines of France, and none from the Rhineland, met our eyes. If diplomacy expresses its feelings at the dinner table by its preferences for meats and drinks, then we say to Germany and France, England likes not the Zoll Verein, nor the backing out from the quintuple treaty for the right of search. No! no! hard cider and Monongahela, which stoutly represents the apples and the cornstalks of brother Jonathan, shall find favour on the festive board of John Bull when Chateau Margeaux and Vin de Grave shall be forgotten. The conversation it would be improper to divulge. We do not believe it right, though it may be fashionable, to retail conversations and steal correspondences. We will only say, that the remarks were all of a friendly spirit, now and then approaching the confines of rigid propriety, when they related to the quality of our steam-ships, and the differences of our discipline. The desert, among other things, exhibited a large number of the choicest fruits of England, beautifully preserved, fair to the eye and delightful to the taste. They were much admired by the guests, and produced a round of encomiums on the garden from which they were brought. In due time coffee succeeded, and the guests departed, much pleased with this first of a series of entertainments with which the new envoy commences his mission. For some years "the meteor flag" of England has not floated very gaily in Washington. Mr. Fox is a man of retired habits, somewhat peculiar, and does not care for popularity with "the natives." A new system of operation is commenced. The boundary line is to be adjusted on the dinner-table in streams of sherry, the right of visitation is to be exercised in diplomatic hospitalities, and the loss of the Creole is to be made up in black and white. In taking our leave, we did not forget that the fourteen servants in livery—blue coats, black velvet shorts and striped waistcoats—had done their best to fill our plates with the dainties of his lordship's table.—*From the New York Herald*



THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.

A SCENE IN THE NURSERY AT CLAREMONT.

Our young and gracious Sovereign's twenty-third birthday has been celebrated with less pomp than usual; but if the felicitations were more tacit, they were far more general, heartfelt, and attractive. The concourse flocking to the Drawing Room, her Majesty, no doubt, foresaw, particularly after her signal acts of hospitality, would be immense, and her Majesty, therefore, set apart a day at Claremont to celebrate her birthday in the charms of domestic society, after the fatigues of its more ceremonious celebration, when the whole of the *beau monde* overflowed at the Palace. Besides, there were our future King—*Ich Dien*—and his pretty sister, who had got a glance at the Royal Edward and Philippa, on their way to the Masque, and as they lay in their cradles of state, the sounds of revelry temptingly broke in upon their gentle repose, conjuring

up the lively *mille et une nuits* dreams of infancy. And why should not they also have their holiday and their Masque? Her Majesty gave them the holiday in the charming retreats of Claremont, and their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent prepared an agreeable surprise for her Majesty's waking on her birthday—and for the infant scions of Royalty—namely, a Masque *au petit pied*. Accordingly, on Tuesday, the Prince of Wales and his Royal sister, at earliest morn, suddenly appeared before the Royal Mother, dressed as natives of that picturesque country of the Tyrol, where, as Hofer proved, peasants became heroes.

But far be it from us to intrude further upon the secrecy of such happy domestic scenes, although the feelings of all fathers and mothers—her Majesty's most loving and loyal of subjects—cannot

be prevented following her in thought, and with heartfelt applause and gratulation, into the retreat of such domestic felicity. Sully, we believe it was, who said that *Henri le Grand* never appeared greater in the eyes of good men than when the pompous Ambassador of Spain found him on all fours, playing with his children mounted on his back. Queen Victoria will never appear more exalted in the world's opinion than when each side of the picture is thus revealed—the great Queen and stateswoman in the gorgeous palace—the young, lovely, and virtuous mother, amidst the pure joys of sylvan retreat and domestic relaxation.

Our artist has chosen for illustration one of those happy moments of maternal life when the magnificence and etiquette of the Queen are put aside by womanly tenderness for the expression of a mother's love.

EPSOM RACES.



There is not one day of the year a greater har-binger to all ranks of which this mighty metropolis is composed, of three or four days' exciting pleasure, than the first day of Epsom Races. It is a sort of overture to a grand opera—a prologue to a drama—in which some 100,000 persons—if we make the *corps dramatique* complete, are to be more or less actors. Of course, in comparison to what follows, it is, of itself, insignificant; yet, calculated alone—measured without comparison to that which follows—it is far from despicable. Of its nature, no other country

can exhibit the like. It is not a day for sight-seekers, nor for those who visit gay scenes to be seen rather than to see; but it is, rather a day for those who do not measure pleasure by variety and bustle of exhibitions, but for what they really are worth. If the truth were told, the great majority of us lovers of horse-flesh in the world care little about horse-racing; and thousands who go to Epsom would (but, of course, they dare not acknowledge their bad taste) enjoy more cordially a race of donkeys, with sweeps on their backs, than that of the best racers known, bestridden by such immortal jockies as the Robinsons, the Chifneys, the Scotts, or the Days. Hence it is that the first Epsom day finds on the Downs chiefly persons really fond of racing, or called thither for gain, or to practise their callings—some of which, it must be admitted, smack strongly of the disreputable. On Tuesday, and on the Oaks day—"weather permitting"—a greater number of quiet and timid families may be found upon the Downs than on that most remarkable day of the year to the inhabitants of London, called the "Derby." Persons who do not like to be hustled—who do not choose to make a toil of pleasure—who do not like the contact of their inferiors—who detest that the odour emitted by the living corpses of the "rude rabble" should come "between the wind and their nobility"—your finicking young lady, and your very genteel

young gentleman—he who imagines effeminacy gentility—prefer your quiet Tuesday to "the day of days." They are, perhaps, after all, right, and certainly so are those mothers who wish to show their young ones a race, without being continually on the fidgets, lest they should, by some accident, have their race run out. None of the Epsom days can be without interest, for on each and every one of them great interests are at stake, and, consequently, none of them can be badly attended. The thorough sporting character must be on the course on Tuesday as well as Wednesday; for, to be perfectly polished, he must see small as well as great doings. Epsom race-course, every day the races last, is well worth seeing; and so it was on Tuesday. It is always a very pleasant thing to see a number of our fellow-beings congregated together in search of happiness. Such a spectacle Epsom Downs presented on Tuesday. Nor do we every day see abroad a congregation of our country gentry—an assemblage of well-dressed persons of either sex—a fair sprinkling of our nobility—giving an inkling, at any rate, to the foreign spectator of the personal appearance, and of the taste and splendour of the nation in which he is a passing sojourner. That was seen on Tuesday. There the gentlemen who live by their wits had already pitched their tents—the early bird, they well knew, catches the worm; and that motley concourse of race camp-followers had arrived; and the course exhibited, in the shape of booths, with inviting signs most artistically painted and lettered, that preparations were made to satisfy the diversified appetites of the myriads expected. The activity that prevailed in the morning at Nine Elms, and at the Croydon Railway terminus, particularly since the "Stoat's Nest," to which that railway runs, is not more than six miles from Epsom—the unusual crowds on the roads leading from London and from other places to the course, showed that the racing week had begun. We have little to add in the way of preliminary. The programme for the first was unusually inviting, and the sport fully equal to the expectation. The weather, however, was adverse, the rain having descended without ceasing until near two o'clock; and at the same time that it laid the dust and refreshed the thirsty soil, kept away hundreds who had made themselves up for "a day's pleasure." The attendance, in consequence, was thin.

ON TUESDAY

The racing commenced half an hour after the time appointed with—

The Craven Stakes, of 10 sovs each, 14 subscribers.			
Mr. Forth's ch f Lucy Banks, 3 yrs	..	..	(Bell) 1
Lord Westminster's Satirist, 5 yrs	..	..	2
Sir G. Heathcote's Pannakeen, 3 yrs	..	..	3

Eight others started, and, after one false start, Epaulette took the

lead, at a moderate pace. There was little change in the positions or pace till near the distance, when Lucy Banks went in front, and the lot closing, ran well together three parts up it; Satirist and Lucy Banks then singled themselves out, and made a severe race home, the mare winning on the post by the neck. Pannakeen was a respectable third.

The Shirley Stakes, of 25 sovs each. One mile. 3 subscribers.

Mr. Herbert's Nessus, by Sir Hercules	..	..	.. (Rogers) 1
Mr. Shelley's Iole	..	..	.. 2
Sir G. Heathcote's Arkansas	..	..	.. 3

The filly made all the running, Nessus waiting on her to the end of the rails in front of the Grand Stand, where he challenged, and, after a pretty race, won by half a length.

The Woodcote Stakes, of 15 sovs each, with 30 added. 5 subscribers.

Mr. G. Ongley's b f by Camel, dam by Octavius	..	..	.. (Sly) 1
Mr. Forth's Venus, by Sir Hercules	..	..	.. 2
Sir G. Heathcote's b c, by Velocipede	..	..	.. (Dryad) 3
General Wyndham's Handmaiden	..	..	.. 4

The Camel filly made all the running, was challenged at the distance, and won, after a good race, by half a length, without having been caught. The third and fourth were beaten off.

The Manor Plate, of 50 sovs. The winner to be sold for 300 sovs. Two mile heats.

Mr. Nightingale's Ajax (late Nick), 4 yrs	..	..	.. (Sly) 1 1
Mr. Kingsley's Jessica, 4 yrs	..	..	.. 4 2
Mr. S. Lucas's The Traitor, 3 yrs	..	..	.. 2 dr
Mr. Bradford's Sister to Confusion, 3 yrs	..	..	.. 3 dr

Ajax was the favourite, and won both heats, in a canter.

The Craven Stakes was followed by the retreat of Auckland to 25 to 1, and by a declaration that Canadian was lame, and would not start. We need not dwell upon the dismay that ensued. For the decline of Auckland various reasons were assigned: some said that he was amiss (he was walking in the paddock the same evening, looking well enough)—others that he had been "made safe"—while a few did not hesitate to declare that he was "good for nothing." Whether each or either of the causes assigned was the true one, we do not pretend to say; all that we have to observe is, that the odds quoted were purely nominal, as twice 25 to 1 would not have been taken. Osborne, his trainer, it was said, left for London before the races, to see his master, but with what object did not transpire. The result of the Craven Stakes was, of consequence, beyond the influence it may have been supposed to exercise on the position of Auckland, inasmuch as it immediately brought Policy into notice at 25 to 1.

THE DERBY.

On Wednesday the Downs were as resplendent as ever with thousands of

Fair women and brave men.

But the thing would not be English—the grand drama would not be Shakespearian—that is, it would not be true to nature—if, amid the sublime and the splendid, there were not a goodly mixture of the grotesque, and motley, and ridiculous. And so there was. It is unnecessary to repeat the doings in the gambling booths, the thimble-riggers, the gipsies, the mountebanks, the thousand tricks played off to entrap the unwary and strip them of their gilding! They were practised on Wednesday for nearly the hundredth time as successfully as ever. Need we repeat that the road abounded with the usual incidents, funny enough to some, not equally so to others? There was the usual number of cracked coach panels, broken poles, smashed splinter-bars, quarrels at the toll-bar, patience-trying stoppages. More than once, alas! we heard God's name taken in vain, but we did not see one person struck on the right cheek, holding out the other to be struck in the same way—on the contrary. Half an hour before the grand race commenced, and when all were intent upon it, the course presented a most animated appearance—the excited expectations of at least 60,000 persons on the tiptoe. From Epsom close to Tattenham-corner, the sides of the course were lined with many thousands. The immortal hill was crowned with a cluster, close and numerous, of fashionables in carriages and on horseback. The angle was carriage-wedged, and from the starting-post a continuous succession of horsemen and pedestrians unceasingly poured along to Tattenham-corner. Then there was the usual pressure to see the jockies mount; after that to see each horse take his gallop, and scan the appearance and action of the favourites. Shortly after, another rush, more tremendous than any yet, was made to see the start, and more terrifically still the crowd hurried to the winning-post. Once more the mass was on the move, to learn the announcement of the winner, and then could be seen visages from which all hope had fled.

In the morning, in consequence of the rain on Tuesday, a good deal of anxiety was manifested by all parties whose interest it was that there should be a large concourse of persons on the course. This anxiety referred chiefly to the weather, which, in the forenoon, showed symptoms of a fine day; and a fine day there was—cold and clear—quite opposite to its last broiling anniversary. The effect of this was an ever-flowing tide of arrivals, and we never recollect seeing a more numerous multitude spread itself over the downs. Though it had been circulated that her Majesty, her Royal Consort, and the Court, would be present to witness the race, a pretty general belief prevailed that the rumour was without foundation; and when towards the hour of starting there was no indication of the arrival of Royalty, the multitude exhibited no marked disappointment. About two o'clock, Count Mensdorff, uncle to her Majesty, and his four sons, accompanied by Colonel Arbuthnot, one of the Queen's Equerries, arrived from Claremont. They were introduced to Baron de Tessier and Sir G. Heathcote, who immediately placed the Stewards' Stand at their disposal.



DURDANS. SIR G. HEATHCOTE'S SEAT.

The race was advertised to come off at half-past two, and at that time most of the horses appeared at the post, but it is easier to get a large field to the post than from it, and so it proved to-day, for two or three false starts and several dodging attempts caused an immense delay, and it was fully half-past three by "Shrewsbury clock," before the final start took place. However, the bell for saddling having been at length sounded, the course was cleared with surprising rapidity, and in a few instants afterwards all was in readiness for the exciting struggle for

THE DERBY STAKES

of 50 sovs each, h ft, for 3-yrs old colts 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 2lb; the second to receive £100 out of the stakes, and the winner to pay £100 towards the police and regulations of the course. Last mile and a half. 182 subs.

Colonel Anson's b or br colt Attila, by Colwick ..	(W. Scott)	1
Lord Verulam's br c Robert de Gorham, by Sir Hercules ..	(Cotton)	2
Mr. Allen's b c Belcour, by Belshazzar ..	(Marson)	0
Mr. Etwell's br c Palladium, by Defence ..	(W. Day)	0
Mr. Connop's ch c the Oneida Chief, by Divan ..	(R. Sly)	0
Mr. Greenwood's Jun., br c Lasso, by the Saddler ..	(Heseltine)	0
Sir G. Heathcote's ch c Hydaspes, by Velocipedo ..	(Chapple)	0
Hon. S. Herbert's Nessus, by Sir Hercules ..	(Whitehouse)	0
Lord Chesterfield's b c Jack, by Touchstone ..	(J. Holmes)	0
Mr. Goodman's ch c Rover, by M. Muloch ..	(Macdonald)	0
Mr. Forth's ch c Policy, by Bustard ..	(F. Butler)	0
Mr. Melkam's br c, by Agreeable, d by Sam ..	(S. Chifney)	0
Mr. Forth's c the Golden Rule, by Bastard ..	(Bell)	0
Mr. Osbaldeston's br c The Devil among the Tailors, by the Saddler ..	(Darling)	0
Lord G. Bentinck's ch c Chatham, by the Colonel ..	(Rogers)	0
Mr. P. Pryse's ch c Cheops, by the Mummy ..	(Wakefield)	0
Mr. G. Clark's ro or gr c the Baronet, by Hampton ..	(Templeman)	0
Lord Westminster's br c Auckland, by Touchstone ..	(T. Lye)	0
Colonel Wyndham's Singleton, by Ernest ..	(G. Francis)	0
Lord Westminster's ch c William de Fortibus, by Plenipotentiary ..	(Cartwright)	0
Mr. Copeland's b c Combermere, by Bran ..	(Marlow)	0
Mr. Trelawny's Coldrenick, by Plenipotentiary ..	(J. Day)	0
Mr. Gregory's ch c Defier, by Defence ..	(Robinson)	0
General Yate's br c Seahorse, by Camel ..	(Nat)	0

The requisite arrangements being accomplished, and the horses fairly settled into their places, Combermere took the lead, followed by Attila, Lasso, and Belcour, the second lot being headed by Auckland, Chatham, Seahorse, Policy, and Coldrenick; to these succeeded a body of horses (in racing phraseology "the ruck"), and then the tail—viz., Defier, Robert de Gorham, Palladium, Hydaspes, and Jack, the latter having lost a start of nearly one hundred yards. For the first quarter of a mile the pace was moderate, it then quickened, and Lasso immediately vacated the third place; but in other respects the race proceeded as we have described it till near the turn, when Belcour headed Attila and Combermere, and with the two at his shoulders, carried the running into the straight course, the lot behind consisting of Chatham, Auckland, Seahorse, Policy, and the Agreeable colt—Robert de Gorham, who had gradually improved his position, lying next. The front rank continued intact to the road, but it was otherwise with that behind it:—Coldrenick had already shown that the distance was too great for him, Chatham fell lame, Seahorse, Policy, and the Agreeable colt had shot their bolts, and Robert de Gorham, passing them in succession, took his

ground next to Auckland; within a few yards of the distance Combermere gave up *in toto*, and fell into the ruck; and immediately after Attila shot past Belcour, took a decisive lead, kept it to the end, and won with the most perfect ease imaginable by two lengths. Robert de Gorham ran by Auckland half-way up the distance, collared Belcour at the stand, and beat him for the second money cleverly by a length, Auckland being well up with Belcour at the finish. The Agreeable colt and Policy were fifth and sixth, Seahorse dividing them from the crowd behind. Jack and Palladium were about the last two. The pace was good, but certainly not first-rate. Value of the stakes £4900. Colonel Anson, Lords Chesterfield and Maidstone, and, in fact, all the gentlemen connected with Scott's stables, are great winners on the race. The Manchester men are also on the right side, the balances to be handed over amounting, according to report, to £70,000! Considering what favourable opportunities the Coldrenick party had of hedging their money, we take it for granted they have not been



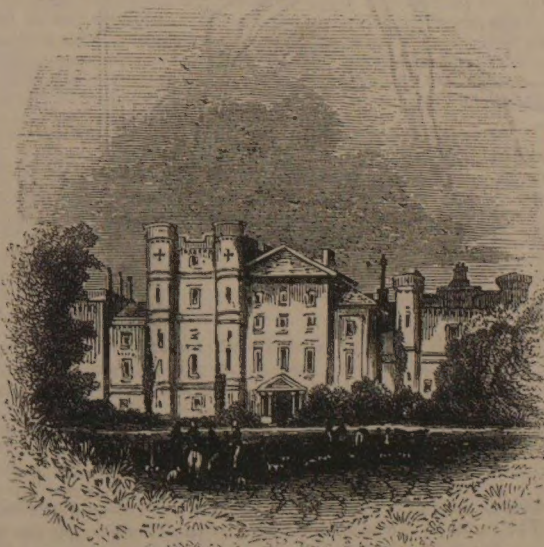
been bit very hard, albeit their confidence (in a very bad horse) was almost without a parallel in the annals of racing. The settling will take place on Tuesday next.

The Epsom Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 35 added. The winner to be sold for £120. One mile. Twelve subs.
Mr. Forth's Camelino, 6 yrs (Bell) 1
Mr. Forth's f Trident, 3 yrs 2
Mr. I. Day's br m by Nimrod, out of Busk 3
The race was entirely between Mr. Forth's two, and was won cleverly.

The Walton Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 35 added. The winner to be sold for £100. One mile. Seven subs.
Mr. Forth's Knightsbridge, 4 yrs (Butler) 1
Mr. Jobson's Frank, 6 yrs 2
Mr. Savage's John o'Gaunt, 3 yrs 3

It is a curious fact, that very little is known concerning the precise origin of races, enjoying so extensive and sovereign a degree of popularity as those which at present form the concentrating point of public attention. The known partiality of James I. for this species of diversion might justify us in ascribing the commencement of the races at Epsom to the period when he resided at the palace of Nonsuch (near Ewell), and there is inferential proof, that they were viewed as no uncommon occurrence in the reign of his unfortunate successor, Charles I., as will appear from the following passage in Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion":—"Soon after the meeting, which was held at Guildford, May 18, 1648 (to address the two Houses of Parliament, that the King, their only lawful sovereign, might be restored to his due honours, and might come to his Parliament for a personal treaty, &c.), a meeting of the Royalists was held on Banstead (Epsom) Downs, under the pretence of a horse-race, and 600 horses were collected and marched to Reigate." Nor have we been able to trace with accuracy when they were first held periodically, though we find that, from the year 1730, they have been annually held in the month of May or June. It was formerly the custom to commence the races at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and after the first or second heat, the company usually returned into the town to dinner. In the afternoon they again assembled on the Downs, when the races of the day were finished. The races are not always held in the week immediately preceding Whitsuntide, except when Easter Monday falls in March; in this case they are held a fortnight later. This has been the practice since the celebrated Derby and Oaks stakes were first established—the former in 1780, and the latter in 1779.

DERBY LOTTERIES.—These sporting speculations, which a few years since were comparatively unknown in the metropolis, have now multiplied to an extraordinary extent; indeed, there is scarcely an hotel, tavern, or public-house, but now has its Derby lottery or "sweep," as it is technically termed, the prizes varying from £5 to £1500; the subscriptions, of course, being regulated by the number of subscribers. In most of these clubs there are two prizes, the second being one-third of the amount of the first, and some lotteries have also a third prize, but very few, on account of the wrangling which frequently ensues as to the third horse, the judge



THE OAKS.—EARL OF DERBY'S SEAT.

at the winning post only placing two, and consequently the third horse can only be ascertained from the daily or weekly sporting papers; but, as they often differ on this point, it is difficult to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, the name of the third horse. These clubs are not merely confined to houses of public entertainment or resort, but also in large establishments the clerks and operatives have their "draws," and in the country they are still more numerous, particularly in Manchester, Sheffield, and Birmingham. At the Post-office Hotel, Manchester, Mr. Blake, the proprietor, has several sweeps, one having for the first prize £1400, the sub-

scribers residing in different parts of the kingdom. In these lotteries it is a common practice for gentlemen to present their wives with a chance, and young gentlemen to enter the names of their innamoratas, in the hope of creating an "agreeable surprise." To the uninitiated, the *modus operandi* of these lotteries may not be uninteresting. When the list of subscribers is completed, a day is appointed for the drawing, which generally takes place a few weeks prior to the race. The parties, or their representatives, being assembled, two uninterested persons are selected as drawers, and two boxes or hats are used for the occasion—the one containing tickets on which are inscribed the names of the horses, and the other, tickets of the names of the subscribers. A ticket, with the name of a subscriber, is first drawn out, and then a ticket with the name of a horse, and both of these duplicates are recorded in a book, which is kept for the reference of members. The horses are equally divided among the subscribers, and if any difficulty occurs in the division, blanks are put in to complete the number and drawn, the number of horses being regulated by the list of subscribers. Any person can dispose of their tickets, and there is always a market for the same, the price being governed by the odds at Tattersall's. Many sporting men make up a "book" in the following manner. They purchase tickets of horses and then bet against them. Thus, for instance, if they have a horse in a £100 lottery they can afford to lay £50 or more against it, and in the event of the horse winning, they receive £100 to pay £50, consequently winning £50 either way. This can only be effected by persons who move in the sporting circles.

THE DERBY DAY.

Now readers all, of one accord,
Put on your merry faces,
While we narrate you all the great
Hubbub of Epsom Races!

The cockney lot could ne'er have got
A finer day for startin'—
It was as shining as the Day
Who lived with Mr. Martin.

Of course we mean the Derby Day,
When run both colt and filly,
Almost as famous, in its way,
As Canning's Derby Dilly.

The sun rose bright in all his pride,
His eastern pillow scorning;
And many fathers' sons beside
Were up as soon that morning.



DOING IT SPICY.

And ladies bright, in glad delight,
To go and see the winner;
Some took a *fair* in garments rare,
And some a *fowl* for dinner.

With lots of prog, and lots of grog,
Away some thousand scampered;
I cannot tell how much with wine
Their carriages were hamper'd.

They went in gigs, they went in carts,
In coaches and in chaises;
And some in vans adorned by hands
With buttercups and daisies.

Now, of these last a fact we'll state,
And are prepared to prove it—
They never tried to lead the van,
But, by cock and pie, they drove it.

And vehicles of all degrees,
And people of all classes,
With riches such as men amass
From labour of the masses.

A few smart showers laid the dust,
At which no wight ran rusty,
And for this reason, that thereby
The road was "none so dusty."

We hold it better for a man,
With summer travel bothered,
To be at once at Hindustan,
Than always in dust smothered.

So when those laying showers came,
The crowd cared not two stivers,
For the smiling skies soon held their rains,
As well as all the drivers.

They drove away in style so gay,
Some skilful, some at random,
In cab and buggy, dennet, gig,
In four-in-hand and tandem.

One nobby Jarvey's fare comprised
Grub, Champagne, and cheroot;

'Twas odd enough to see him stow
His victuals in his boot.

But when some cockney cried aloud,
"Boots wasn't made for vittles,"
He marked the chaffer from the crowd,
And knocked him down "like skittles!"

Quarrels and accidents, of course,
Were thick as moods and teases,
And some were accidents of gates,
Some accidents of fences!

The turnpike gates annoyed the mob,
Who did abuse and scold so;
They had to pay, and didn't like
The joke of being toll'd so.

But still they rode and rattled on,
With air of demi-rep some;
But others, vastly more genteel,
Unto the Downs of Epsom.

And, if you'd know what there befel
Smart jockey-coves and dressy men,
We give you here a string of cuts
To serve you as a specimen.



Now on the road, within one minute,
A splendid chance of rolling in it.



Most downy from the first and clever,
But much more downy now than ever.



Deprived of many more resources,
He tries just now a change of horses.



If e'er I cut the ribbons, bend me double,
They've snapp'd, my Lord, and sav'd you all the trouble!



When I set out to race upon this ground,
I never thought of running such a round



Here for the present we cut short our set,
With two smart nags that have two floors to let.



THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, h ft. &c. Mile and a quarter. 14 subscribers.

Mr. Herbert's Teetotaller, 3 yrs 1
Mr. Goodman's Miss Fidget, 4 yrs 2

£50, free for any horse, &c., entered for any of the races on Tuesday and Wednesday; winner to be sold for £200.

Fulwar Craven's That's the Time of Day 3 3 1 1
Mr. Balchin's Dromedary 6 1 2 2
Mr. Phillimore's Finchley 1 4 2 3

OAKS BETTING.—2 to 1 agst Adela filly, 7 to 2 agst Dilbar, 9 to 1 agst Fury filly, 9 to 1 agst Firebrand, 12 to 1 agst Aminia filly, 13 to 1 agst Meal, 14 to 1 agst Lucy Banks, 20 to 1 agst Pharmacopoeia.

£50 free for any horse which has been entered for any of the preceding races, others to pay 3 sovs each. Winner to be sold for £150. Mile and a quarter heats.

Mr. Shelley's b c, by Glaucus, out of Malibran, 3 yrs (Esling) 0 1 1
Mr. King's Extol, 3 yrs 0 2 2
Mr. Falconer's Miss Emily, 4 yrs 3 5 3

THE OAKS.—FRIDAY.

The OAKS STAKES of 50 sovs each, h ft. for 3 years old, 8st 7lb each; the second to receive £100 out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 100 sovs towards the police, &c. Last mile and a half.

Mr. Marshall's f by Bran, out of Fury (Lye) 1
Mr. Shackel's Meal (Butler) 2

Sixteen weighed for the start.

LIST OF MATCHES FOR THE SEASON.

Monday, May 30, at Lord's—Marylebone Club and Ground against the county of Sussex.

Thursday, June 2, at Oxford—Marylebone Club against the University of Oxford.

Monday, June 6, at Lord's—Marylebone Club against Cambridge University.

Thursday, June 9, at Lord's—Marylebone Club against Oxford University.

Monday, June 13, at Lord's—Oxford against Cambridge.

Thursday, June 16, at Lord's—Marylebone Club against Rugby.

Thursday, June 23, at Lord's—Marylebone Club against Newport Pagnell Club.

Monday, July 4, at Lord's—Gentlemen of England against Gentlemen of Kent.

Thursday, July 7, at Lord's—Marylebone Club against Manchester Club.

Monday, July 11, at Lord's—Kent against England.

Monday, July 18, at Lord's—Old Etonians with one player against Old Harrovians with one player.

Monday, July 25, at Lord's—Gentlemen against the Players.

THE EAST KENT CLUB.

May 31—They play with Ickham, at Beverley.

June 7—With Sittingbourne, at Beverley.

June 10—With Ramsgate, at Ramsgate.

June 17—With Ickham, at Ickham.

June 23—Kent v. Northern Counties or Sussex, at Nottingham or Brighton.

June 30—Kent v. Northern Counties or Sussex, at Beverley.

July 4—Gentlemen of Kent v. Gentlemen of England, at Lord's.

July 11—Kent v. England, at Lord's.

July 19—The East Kent Club, with Penenden, at Beverley.

July 22—With Penenden, at Penenden.

July 26—With Ramsgate, at Beverley.

July 29—With Sittingbourne, at Sittingbourne.

August 1—Kent v. England, at Beverley.

August 4—Gentlemen of Kent v. Gentlemen of England, at Beverley.

August 9—East Kent Club, with Addisham, at Beverley.

Thursday, July 28, and two following days, at Lord's—The annual Eton, Winchester, and Harrow School matches.

Monday, August 1, at Canterbury—Kent against England, return match.

Thursday, August 4, at Canterbury—Gentlemen of England against Gentlemen of Kent.

Monday, August 15, at Newport—Marylebone Club against Newport Pagnell Club.

THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The first sailing match of the above club, under the patronage of her Majesty and Prince Albert, is appointed to take place on Saturday, the 4th of June, when three superb pieces of plate will be sailed for by the following yachts, belonging to members of the club:—

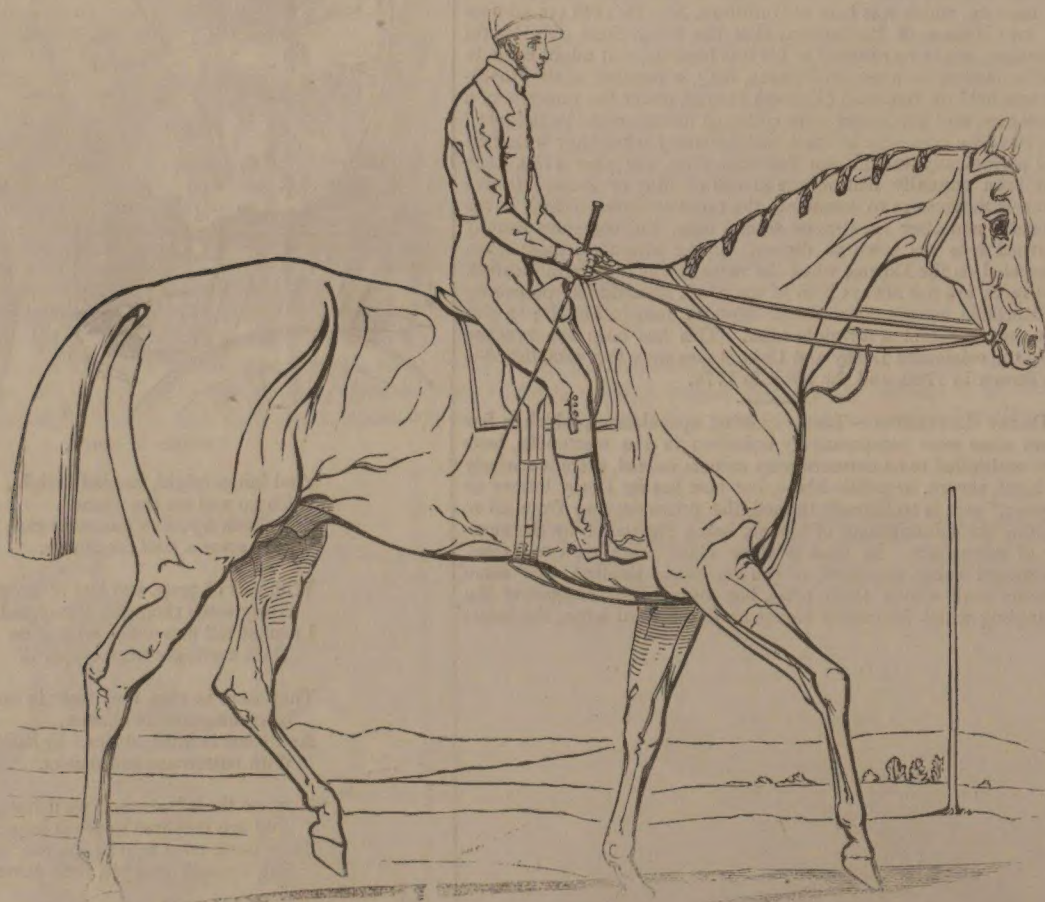
FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES.			
	Tons.	Owner's Names.	Distinguishing Colours.
Lady Louisa	13	J. Smith, Esq.	Blue.
Phantom	20	T. F. Silby, Esq.	White and Blue.
Mystery	25	Lord A. Paget	Blue, pierced, white Maltese cross.
Mary	25	G. Ashlin, Esq.	White, quartered with red.
Spray	14	G. Taylor, Esq.	Red, with white Maltese cross.
THIRD CLASS.			
Brilliant	8	H. Fowler, Esq.	Blue, with white vertical stripe.
Sea Nymph	10	C. Wheeler, Esq.	White before red.
Rival	10	W. Sawyer, Esq.	Red and white quartered.

To start from off the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, sail to Coalhouse Point, below Gravesend, and return to Greenwich. The Royal Sovereign steam-vessel will accompany the match, and the band of the Surrey yeomanry will attend to amuse the company.

DEATH OF THE FATHER OF THE TURF.—Christopher Wilson, Esq., of Oxtou Hall, Yorkshire, the Father of the Turf, as he was generally designated, died on Tuesday, after a short illness, at Christie's Hotel, St. James's-street, in his 79th year. Mr. Wilson was well known and highly respected in the sporting circles, and was one of the senior members of the Jockey Club.

ELECTRICITY OF STEAM.

Professor Daniell, in his lecture on the chemistry of the atmosphere, delivered at the Royal Institution, took occasion to exhibit the elimination of the electric spark from steam. The extraordinary fact of the possibility of obtaining electricity from steam was, like many others of the wonders of science, discovered by mere accident by one of the workmen at a large steam-engine, in a factory near Gateshead; for, in raising the lever connected with some portion of the machinery, against which steam had been allowed to condense, he received so powerful an electric shock as to be thrown to the ground. This occurred two or three times, and was at length mentioned to certain scientific individuals in the neighbourhood, who at once traced the phenomenon to its true source. Immediately that the fact was communicated to the scientific world, several experiments were made on the matter, among which, those of Professors Daniell and Grove appear to have been the most satisfactory. The apparatus used by Professor Daniell was a small low-pressure boiler for generating the steam, to which was affixed a pipe, having in its centre a stop-cock, from which the steam could at all times be readily supplied. A tin tube, containing a number of diaphragms of wire-gauze, and bent at right angles, was affixed to the prime conductor of an electric machine, for the purpose of insulation, and the steam was at once projected into the tube. Electric sparks of considerable length were drawn from the opposite end of the conductor. A Leyden jar was charged, and a shock received; and hydrogen gas was lighted by its means. Several theories have been raised, to account for the phenomenon, of which the generally received and most probable is, that the electricity is developed by the sudden condensation of the vapour. Whatever, however, may be the real cause, the knowledge of the fact is of considerable importance in the science of meteorology. Since the wondrous discovery of Franklin, no one could doubt that electricity and lightning were identical, but it was never understood by what means the clouds became charged with electric fluid. Here is at once an explanation. If from the condensation of a small quantity of steam, an electric spark, attended by all its usual phenomena, be produced, can it not readily be conceived that the lightning would be the product of thousands of acres of condensed vapour in the air. On this part of the subject a pretty experiment was shown by Mr. Daniell. An electrometer, or apparatus for detecting minute quantities of electricity, was placed some considerable distance from the steam pipes, and a small puff or cloud of steam was suffered to roll over it, in doing which, the leaves of the electrometer were violently deflected, showing even here that the condensation of this small quantity, by the cold air, had produced a visible amount of electricity.



ATTILA, THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.

We close our account of Epsom Races with a portrait of Attila the winner of the Derby Stakes, and his rider, Scott. It is from a sketch made by Mr. Hancock immediately after the race; those who are familiar with this gentleman's talent, and the high repu-

tation which he enjoys as an animal painter, will readily believe it to be a true and spirited representation of its now famous original. Every one acquainted with the horse, must certify its admirable accuracy.

GRAND CRICKET MATCH.

A match of considerable interest was played on Parker's Piece, Cambridge, between the Marylebone and University Clubs. The Marylebone having won the toss, put their adversaries in first; who, by their formidable style of batting, raised the hopes of their supporters to a high pitch. Mr. Anson deserves particular praise. The score in the first innings of the University, amounted to 136 runs. The Marylebone then went in, and, assisted mainly by the science of the Hon. F. Ponsonby, Mr. Taylor, and Captain Mundy, headed their opponents by 28 runs. This position of the game

greatly changed the odds so lately in favour of the University. The result of the second innings of the Cantabs, left the Marylebone 86 runs to gain. The wickets fell rapidly, Mr. Taylor being caught early by Mr. Mase in a most masterly style. Mr. Whitaker's wicket next fell, when Mr. Bolland joined Mr. Ponsonby, and by his great patience and judgment kept at his wicket until the match closed in favour of the Marylebone, with three wickets to go down. Cambridge has not been so strong for years. Mr. French's batting, and the bowling of Messrs. Bluker and Backer, were excellent.

THE "INS" AND THE "OUTS."

The following exceedingly clever address was delivered by Mr. Murray, of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, on the 15th ultimo, on the close of the season, and, although somewhat lengthy, the admirable tone throughout induces us to insert it:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—In theatrical matters, as in political, the world may be divided into two great parties, namely, the 'Ins' and the 'Outs,' and you will at once perceive why the manager of a theatre, like the far-famed Vicar of Bray, should be the humble servant of the Ins, whatever political party or parties those Ins may happen to belong to. (Laughter.) The feelings and the gratification of these aforesaid Ins should ever be the paramount consideration of the aforesaid manager; and yet how often, Ladies and Gentlemen, on the occasion of a bad benefit, or the conclusion of an indifferent season, do we see an actor or manager coming forward, and with moody brow and 'lack-lustre eye,' visiting upon the good-natured and friendly Ins the defalcations of the stony-hearted Outs. (Laughter and applause.) If by such grumblings we could, like able financiers, touch the pockets of the Absentees—(great applause and laughter)—without annoying the feelings of the Present-hes and shes, then would I exclaim with Lear—

Blow winds, and crack your cheeks—rage louder yet,
Spout catarracts, and hurricanes fall,
Till you have drowned the towns and palaces,
Of these said Out-and-Outers.—(Great laughter.)

But as this is impossible, the result of such complaint is too frequently to offend our supporters, and literally turn our insides out. (Applause.) With these convictions, Ladies and Gentlemen, I present myself before you this evening; and although I cannot claim the garlands of a successful campaign, I shall not indulge the 'melting mood,' but, averaging the result of my labours and your favours for the last ten years, sincerely thank you, and all who have honoured me with their support during that period, for a very snug and comfortable 'balance in favour.' (Great applause.) To borrow another mercantile phrase, Theatres, especially the large ones, are looking down; for which depression, many causes may be assigned—and one in particular, the late hours of fashionable parties; for the man who sits down to dinner at seven o'clock, must of necessity cut his mutton and the theatre at the same time (laughter and applause); and, with a sharp appetite, I would back mutton against Shakespeare at any odds. (Great laughter.) Thus, the dinner-table depopulates our first prices; and as one evil genius generates another, the drawing-room ruins our second; for who would leave the attraction of a modern soirée, with its bevy of beauties, its gas, its songs, quadrilles, tableaux vivants, and all the thousand and one attractions which throw a fairy charm over the private parties of present days—who would leave them, I say, on a snowy night, to see a few shivering actors striving to be funny to the as few deluded individuals whom the astounding mysteries of a long play-bill have inveigled into our clutches? (Great laughter.) What is to be done to remedy this evil I know not; for even if Kemble himself were here for a whole season, I'd back the dinners against him in the long run. To ask you to give up your dinners would be ridiculous, and yet, without some change, we must soon give up ours. (Laughter.) If you, gentle Ladies, don't dine a little earlier,

Macbeth must dine no more.

I thankfully acknowledge that, during Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean's engagement, dinners seemed at a discount; but then three weeks of prosperity barely recompense months of depression, particularly as, though man and wife are one flesh, they contrive, professionally, to have two pockets (great laughter); and between the Scylla of the one, and the Charybdis of the other, the manager gets anything but the lion's share. (Hear, hear.) If, during a future season, anything should be done to mitigate the dinner epidemic, we shall be truly grateful—if not, we must again put our shoulders to the wheel, and trust to the chapter of accidents for better fortune. As for myself, I repeat, Ladies and Gentlemen, that the failure of a season or two cannot mar my fortunes, or influence my feelings; which ever have been, and ever will be, those of profound respect and regard for you, my very kind friends and patrons—sentiments in which, I am sure, the great bulk of my company join me; and with heartfelt wishes for your health and happiness, we, for the brief vacation of a fortnight, respectfully take our leave." Mr. Murray then retired, amidst loud applause.

"MORPETH" AND MRS. MOTT."

(From the *British Whig*.)

"Morpeth remains here a week—is invited to Mrs. Mott's splendid soirée on Friday.—*New York Herald*.

We are indebted to a friend now on a visit to the land of liberties (which are, by-the-by, taken with a familiar freedom peculiar to the exhorting nation) for an account of Mrs. Mott's splendid soirée." We give it in his own words:—

"Last night the Yankees in this place were in high spirits because, as they expressly declared, 'they would shew the English Lord tarnation queer fixes, besides proving how slick them gals were about the jints.' As I had received a card, and was desirous to observe his lordship's reception, I walked to Mrs. Mott's house in B—street, 45, which is about as large as one of the houses in Soho-square. The soirée commenced about half-past seven. I arrived at eight, at which time the last hackney-coach had set down Dr. and Mrs. Lardner, a gentleman of colour, and two United States colonels, one of whom keeps a tobacco shop in New York-street, and the other is the editor of a penny magazine. The door was opened by a help, who addressed me with 'Guess you're rather late, my man; you're not Morpeth, are you?' Having seen his lordship's face, you may imagine my feeling of annoyance; however, in this country one must take all things coolly, so I proceeded to a small room, where in a sort of high back chair, placed on a large stool (intended to resemble a throne) sat Mrs. Mott. Her dress, if not quite unique, was rather singular. A red satin gown, with white flounces, green merino boots, and black sable boa, with a mouse-coloured velvet turban, from the centre of which dangled a gold tassel. The lady wore no gloves, but exhibited a plentiful display of rings, ringlets, and bracelets. She was attended by four damsels in white, with yellow satin sashes. The room was almost full, and the floor, which was uncarpeted, shewed evident signs of the presence of 'American Gentlemen.' Mrs. Mott received me with a dignified air, which called for all my muscular rigidity to prevent risibility. I glided into the crowd immediately, in order that I might look at the appointments of the room, which only wanted taste to perfect them. Every thing of the best; glasses, curtains, or-molu clocks, chairs, divans, all costly, but especially vulgar. Pictures there were none. The young women were very pretty, but execrably dressed; the men, in appearance and manners, ought not to be mentioned in the same breath with the men at Howell and James's. Dr. Lardner was as yet the lion, and Mrs. Lardner the lioness. Philosophy and immorality are one and the same thing with the Yankees. There were many gentlemen and ladies of colour—the best behaved people in the room. The clock chimed nine, when in ran a help, saying, 'I'll be eternally washed if he ain't come,' and he, the great Whig missionary, Lord Morpeth, in tights, a yellow waistcoat, and a blue coat, with, of course, a cocked hat, made his inestimable appearance. It is hard to say which was the more graceful, the inclination of Mrs. Mott's head or 'Morpeth's' body.

Venus and Adonis never met at New York till this interview. After an interchange of compliments, 'Morpeth' was introduced to the aristocracy of New York, in which the names of Smith, Brown, Green, Tompkins, Pipkins, Potkins, and Simpkins, were distinguishable. After this we were entertained by a song from Miss Muggs, called 'Bunker's Hill,' and a comic song from a Miss Boys, called the 'Dirty Whig.' During the last the contortions of 'Morpeth's' face would have brought a bumper to the largest theatre in America.

"I left the house at ten, having seen quite enough to be disgusted; and I hear that the impression which his lordship made was anything but complimentary to his face or name. (One more such soirée and the illustrious Howard will return to England a thorough Conservative."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday, at the Central School-room, in the Sanctuary, Westminster, when there was an unusually numerous assemblage of all classes. His Grace the Arch-bishop of Canterbury presided. After the usual examination of the children, the Rev. Mr. Sinclair, the secretary, read the report, which stated that, in the disposal of the fund for school-building, the object which the committee had invariably kept in view had been to call forth the largest possible amount of local efforts, and to produce the greatest attainable extent of church education. The whole number of cases is 316; the total sum granted is £15,881; and the number of scholars accommodated is 52,180, being a larger number, by 11,907, than in any preceding year. A variety of resolutions were moved and agreed to, and the meeting separated.

CITY AND WEST-END IMPROVEMENTS.—That part of Upper Thames-street, near Queenhithe, is now undergoing a most important alteration and improvement. The whole frontage of several large warehouses, upwards of seven stories in height, and which project into the street for nearly twenty feet, and opposite to which there is not room for two carriages to pass each other, are now being pulled down, and new fronts, on a line with the other buildings, erected. The contemplated improvements in Piccadilly have been postponed until the ensuing autumn, in consequence of some difficulties on the subject which have arisen on the part of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, whose limits extend to the basin in the Green-park. The parish of St. George, Hanover-square, is willing to accede to the proposals of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to facilitate the widening of the street, and there is no doubt that this desirable improvement, though now at a stand still, will be ultimately carried into effect. Last week a new bridge, over the piece of ornamental water leading from the Inner Circle in the Regent's-park across the Park to Maclesfield-gate, was opened to the public, and there are now two other bridges in course of erection, which, when completed, will facilitate the visits of the inhabitants of this great metropolis to Primrose-hill.

THE TRINITY-HOUSE.—On Trinity Monday, the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-house, according to annual custom, visited the houses of the corporation at Deptford. About half-past twelve o'clock his Grace the Duke of Wellington, grand-master, and the officers and brethren of the corporation, landed at Gordon's dock-yard, and proceeded, escorted by a body of police, to the Trinity-house, in Church-street, where his Grace was sworn in, and the usual scrambling for biscuits and wine took place. The brethren afterwards proceeded to St. Nicholas's Church, where a very unseemly disturbance took place, from the interference of the police with the arrangements made by the parochial authorities. The churchwardens and other parish officers loudly protested against the police remaining in the church at all, and several constables were ordered out. Mr. Mallalieu, the superintendent, said the police acted under written orders from some person whose name was not distinctly heard. Much confusion followed; but the service was ultimately proceeded with, and a sermon preached by the Rev. A. E. Sketchley, vicar. The brethren then returned to town. An immense concourse of spectators assembled in the town; and there was a great number of small craft on the river.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON.—A bench warrant was issued on Saturday against Mr. John Sadler Moody, lately a brewer in this town, and one of the recent batch of magistrates, for sending a challenge to Mr. T. L. Harman, the registered proprietor of the *Hampshire Independent* newspaper, in consequence of some severe strictures which appeared in that journal, on the evidence given by Mr. Moody before the late Southampton Election Committee. Mr. Moody's evidence, as reported in the local papers, has excited a great deal of attention in the town; and it has been determined by a body of the reformers, as soon as the short-hand writer's notes are published, to call the attention of Government to the subject, with the view of memorialising for Mr. Moody's removal from the commission of the peace. It appears that Mr. Moody sent a challenge to Mr. Harman, which that gentleman, on moral grounds, declined to accept. Mr. Moody, therefore, at an early hour this morning, before any of the members were in attendance, privately stole into the club-room, of which he is not a member, and posted Mr. Harman as a coward. Mr. Harman being a member of the club, his brother members, on perceiving the paper, were highly incensed at this intrusion into their room, and have since expressed themselves very strongly to Mr. Moody on the subject. Mr. Moody was soon afterwards taken before the magistrates, and compelled to find sureties to keep the peace.

HORRURY.—ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Monday night last an attempt at murder and robbery was made in Horbury, on the person of an old man named Hurst, who is a small shopkeeper in that village. About eleven o'clock at night, after the old man had retired to rest, some villain, knowing that Hurst lived alone, and generally had a little money in his possession, knocked at the door, and, on its being opened, he immediately rushed in, and demanded the money of the old man. On the latter refusing to deliver up his property, the ruffian fired a pistol at him, but luckily the ball missed its object, and the old man escaped with his face scorched. The assassin made a desperate attempt to stab him with a knife, but fortunately this was struck from his hand in the struggle; and thus being prevented from accomplishing the dreadful crime he had contemplated, he retreated through the still open door, glad to escape without his booty. We are sorry to say that the offender has not yet been discovered.—*Leeds Mercury*.

SUICIDE ON CROYDON COMMON.—On Monday morning an inquest was held at the Mail Coach, Croydon Common, before the Coroner for Surrey, on the body of a respectfully dressed young man, apparently about twenty-five years of age. Jeremiah Bryant, a labourer, residing at Croydon, deposed, that on Friday morning, about four o'clock, he was at work mowing tares, in a field on Croydon Common, belonging to Mr. Henry Soames. During his performance of that work, he found the body of a man lying on his back in the field, which intercepted his operations. He was quite dead. His head was shattered to pieces. A percussion pistol, which had recently been discharged, was lying across his arm. His hat, which was blown to a considerable distance, was torn to pieces. Other evidence to the same effect was adduced. In the pocket of the deceased was found a book entitled, "Remarks on the Influence of Mental Cultivation and Mental Excitement upon Health," by Amariah Bingham, M.D. On the fly-leaf was written in pencil:—"Having no watch, I cannot say what is the hour, but the sun appears to be down or below the horizon, and I hear the crows and other birds are busy and pleased, and all nature content and happy but me. Because of not knowing how to make a better use of my brain, I have come here to have it shattered. It rains, it is cold, or at least I feel cold, and it is darkish." After some further evidence, the jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict, "That the deceased destroyed himself, but what state of mind he was in at the time there was no evidence to prove."

The approaching second centenary of the Church of Scotland in Ireland, is to be observed as a day of general prayer and thanksgiving, Friday, the 10th of June, 1842, the first Irish presbytery was held in Carrickfergus. The Rev. Dr. Cooke suggests that each of the presbyteries do hold a special meeting upon Friday, the 10th of June next, and that a collection or subscription be commenced for building churches in the principal towns in the south and west of the kingdom.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

CRICKET.—A cricket match was played in the College grounds on Saturday last, between the students of Eton and the officers of the 15th Foot, who were allowed to have Lord Drumlanrig and another first-rater on their side. The match excited a considerable degree of interest, and many of the nobility and gentry were present, including Lord Howe, Lord Curzon, the Hon. W. Ashley, Lord Braybrooke, Colonel Beal, the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, and other masters of Eton, Lord Lennox, Lord G. Manners, several officers of the Royal Blues and 15th Foot, &c.; the band of the 15th being in attendance. At the first innings, the score of the parties (59) was equal, but in the second innings the Etonians proved victorious, with five wickets to go down. The bowling of Younge and Marcon, Eton side, were of the first order; and the batting of Horrocks and Lord Drumlanrig, and the bowling of Sir F. Bathurst on the other side, were equally scientific.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—On Monday evening the peaceful and romantic village of Ashover, about six miles from Chesterfield, became the scene of one of the most deplorable and heart-rending tragedies that ever occurred in this or perhaps any other country. Mr. Richard Eaton, a gentleman in independent circumstances, about 60 years of age, in loading his gun in the house to go in pursuit of a mad-dog, accidentally shot his son, a youth about 16 or 17 years of age; and immediately after, in the frenzy of the moment, took a pistol and shot himself through the head, and fell dead upon the spot. The gun was loaded with slugs, and its contents first struck the young man's arm, and, after passing in an oblique direction and shattering the bone, entered his side. He instantly dropped, but he did not expire till about seven o'clock on Tuesday morning. On seeing his son fall, the father was seized with an agony of grief, and exclaimed, "My dear son! what shall I do! what shall I do! my dear, dear son!" He took a loaded pistol, rushed out into the garden, applied the muzzle just below his right ear and fired, when the bullet, after penetrating the head, passed out a little above the left ear, causing instantaneous death. Inquests were held on the bodies before Mr. Hutchinson, the Coroner for the Hundred of Scarsdale, and verdicts returned to the effect, that the son was accidentally shot, and that the father put an end to his own existence in a fit of frenzy consequent upon the previous accident. Mr. Eaton was a gentleman very highly respected by an extensive circle of acquaintances, to whom his urbanity of manners and his known worth greatly endeared him. His melancholy end will be a subject of unfeigned regret to all who knew him. He has left a wife and daughter, who resided with him at Ashover, and a son who is in business in Nottingham. The younger son, who has lost his life as above described, was an apprentice with Mr. Hicklin, the bookseller, in that town, and had returned to spend a few weeks at home, in consequence of indisposition. What adds to the deplorable character of this sad catastrophe, is the circumstance that the elder son was to have been married on the following day, and the wedding party were to have visited Ashover in commencing their tour of pleasure, and preparations were made to receive them. Alas! how changed the scene!

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—A few days since a remarkable case of spontaneous combustion of a bed occurred in the family of C. D. Archibald, Esq., of Portland-place, Leamington, which, but for its timely discovery, might have led to very disastrous results. The alarm was given of a fire occurring in one of two bedsteads in a bed-room, one on which there were two beds, the one a palliase and the other what was supposed to be a hair mattress. It was promptly extinguished by the application of water, when it was ascertained that a hole about eight inches in diameter had been burned completely through the floor, directly under the bed; and on examining the bedding, a corresponding circle of combustion was found both in the mattress and palliase. The former turned out on examination, instead of hair, to have merely a thin superficial covering of this substance, the interior being made up, amongst other things, of roughly-broken flax, tow, and oakum, which substances only require the contact of oil or grease to ignite of themselves. This process, which goes on under ordinary states of the atmosphere, would unquestionably be promoted even by such elevated temperature as mere animal heat. It would appear that after having commenced in the tow or other contents at the under side of the mattress, it thence burned downwards through the palliase, the straw and ignited materials setting fire to the floor, and thence to the curtains and hangings. Mr. Booth, lecturer on chemistry, who has paid much attention to this curious subject, and to whom these facts were thus related, thinks there is no question that this may be added to the authentic cases of spontaneous combustion; and as many such mattresses are undoubtedly in use, it should operate as a wholesome caution.

STRANGE DELUSION AND CRUELTY.—A woman named Barns, the wife of a labouring man, residing at New Pound Common, in the parish of Wisborough-green, having been ill for a long time, and being unable to account for her lengthened indisposition, supposed, as did her neighbours also, that she was bewitched, and looking about them for the cause of the evil, their suspicions fell on a woman of about forty years of age, said to be a very decent, inoffensive creature. This idea had been entertained for a long time, and many schemes were put into operation to destroy her influence, but all had failed up to the latter end of last April, when, by some means, they became possessed with the notion that if they got some pigeons, and burned them alive, keeping every part of the room stopped up close, and not speaking while the operation was going on, they would effectually destroy the witch's power. In order to reduce this scheme to practice, they procured pigeons, and tied them in pairs, back to back, by their wings, and lighted a large fire, and stopped up the room as close as possible; some of the poor pigeons they opened at the breast, in order that the fire might burn their hearts while alive. How many were burned the writer cannot say, but he heard a neighbour state that he himself burned four, and he thought they should have destroyed the witch, if the house had been closer. It is supposed by the neighbours that from a dozen to sixteen pigeons were destroyed in this cruel manner.—*Sussex Express*.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF BOOKS BY AN EDINBURGH M.D.—A few days ago two gentlemen—one from Glasgow and the other from Paisley—appeared at the Police Office, at Edinburgh, and stated that a variety of books, shawls, &c., had disappeared from their respective premises, and that they suspected a certain M.D. of their acquaintance, then residing in Edinburgh, of having stolen them. The police accordingly repaired to the lodging of the suspected party, and there found a number of the missing articles, besides others which have since been claimed as the property of persons in this city. Having learned also that the mother of the learned delinquent resided in Aberdeen, a letter was immediately forwarded to the superintendent of police in that quarter, requesting him to order her house to be searched. The result was the arrival on Tuesday night of two large boxes of books, supposed to have been stolen from houses and shops both in Edinburgh and Glasgow. The individual, who has hitherto moved in a most respectable sphere, is now in custody.—*Standard*.

THE BROWNS.—A circumstance of rather a novel character occurred last week at Stockton-on-tees. It appears a jolly tar, named Thomas Brown, was pleased to take unto himself a wife, in the county of Kent, about two years ago. Since then, his vessel having made several voyages to Stockton, a report somehow or other reached the ears of his loving spouse and her father, that her "gude-man" had actually got married again, in the above-named town, to another woman. The incensed father, having every reason to believe the report to be true, immediately offered a reward for the apprehension of his apparently faithless son-in-law for the crime of bigamy. This week, however, application having been made to the vicar of Stockton for the marriage certificate of the supposed transgressor of the law, it turned out that the Thomas Brown married at Stockton is not the Thomas Brown married in Kent, the one being a sawyer, and the other a sailor, and the report alluded to had been circulated in Kent by some wags, "all to astonish the Browns." The Kentish fair one, no doubt, will be overjoyed to learn that the bond of her affection is still "true blue;" had it been otherwise she would have been "done brown" to a certainty.—*Hullfax Guardian*.

The British merchants residing at Smyrna have recently addressed a letter to Lord Aberdeen, representing the expediency of a direct steam communication between Great Britain and the Levant. According to this memorial, the advantages, in the way of communication, possessed by Continental over British manufacturers in the Smyrna market are so great, that, in default of some alteration of the present system, there is danger of the British being driven out of competition altogether.

LONDON CHARITIES.

The wealth and extent of London, its innumerable buildings, and their teeming population, cannot fail to speak forcibly to the mind of every visitor, whether from the country or from foreign climes. Its charities and works of mercy, happily for the national character and its prosperity, are as boundless and as beneficial, though not perhaps so visible to the cursory glance, except on a few great occasions, like the one of which we now treat, when the sunlight of June streams on nearly six thousand children, brought together beneath one roof, from the various parishes of the Metropolis, to display a living monument of the gratuitous distribution of knowledge, and its consequent beneficial effects. The warm-hearted wish of George the Third, "that every child throughout his dominions should be able to read the Scriptures," has been so enthusiastically responded to by his people, that no reasonable excuse can now be offered by any class of the community for an inability to do so. "Ignorance," it has been well observed, "is not so much the mother of devotion as the parent of vice: many have sinned who knew no better: ignorant of the just distinctions between right and wrong, they have trusted to self-interest only, as the chief stimulus to their duty; it requires but a simple system of education to lead them to a better principle." Experience, from the examin-



ation of many instances, has likewise proved that, of those who suffer for their crimes, the far greater number have been unable to read; and though this instruction may not always have been found to operate as a certain security, it has been so successful in its influence, by leading the way to a knowledge of the Gospel, as to entitle its value to be estimated at one-third of the means of safety. Legislators have from the earliest periods been fully aware of this fact. and the benevolent mind of our sixth Edward, in 1552, incorporated Christ's Hospital for the reception, maintenance, and education of poor fatherless children. They are strikingly distinct from the ordinary school-boys of the capital, and look like the relics of a race that has long passed away. The belted gown, and mall, useless, and in reality never used, cap, have descended as an heirloom from one generation of scholars to another, from the days of Edward to those of Victoria, modified a little, it is true, by the knee-breeches and shoe-buckles of George I.; but the general appearance of the boys preserving to us the ordinary dress of a lad of that early period, and also giving a fair idea of the generally adopted costume, the long girdled open gown, and "city flat cap," usually worn by merchants and tradesmen of the reign of Edward's sisters and successors, and which was the peculiar distinction between themselves and the more gaily decorated tenants of the courts—the wealthy and aristocratic. In Camden's time this school maintained six hundred orphan boys, and one thousand two hundred and forty poor on alms. One thousand poor children have been maintained at one time on this excellent foundation, of whom from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and eighty have been apprenticed every year to trades, and girls to service; but the numbers have fluctuated from various causes, as also have the rules and regulations in some degree—the limitation to orphans alone has ceased, though the greater number of the scholars have been deprived of one parent. But amid all minor changes of rules or of time, the institution still remains to attest the benevolent utility of its first foundation, and preserve to this and future ages the lasting good of well-directed charitably-given knowledge.



The great Sir Thomas Sutton, the munificent founder of the Charter-house, whose memory is worthy of all reverence, has left to London an institution no less magnificent. The boys of his school are perfectly collegiate in their appearance. They wear the cap and gown of the university, with the long hanging sleeve, never intended for use, but which adds considerably to the picturesque appearance of the wearer. By his will he directs that no children whose parents have any estate in lands to leave unto them, but only the children of poor men that want means to bring them up, are to be admitted.

We owe (among other benefits) to the Revolution of 1688, the extension of these ideas, and the formation of parish schools. At this time was instituted that of St. Botolph, Aldgate, the "fertile parent of a hundred more." The attempt of James the Second to darken the land by the re-introduction of the errors of Popery, and the indignant repulse offered by the whole country having at length succeeded in for ever incapacitating himself and family from its



government, this school was founded for the gratuitous education of children in the Protestant faith, in order to secure the country from the dangers of any relapse into Popery. "These poor children," says Dr. White Kennet, writing at the period of the first formation of the school, "in walking in procession to church, do so strike on the eyes, and win on the hearts of all good people, that I doubt not but that the example will be followed in this metropolis; and that the fame thereof will reach to other parts of this kingdom, where the same plan will be adopted, and extended to remote places; and that some pious persons will, in their lives, or at their deaths, endow schools for poor children, or bestow sums to place them out in the world." Seldom has a benevolent wish been so triumphantly responded to, and carried out by a great nation. A characteristic feature of a British Sabbath in all our towns and villages is the procession to church of such schools, a quiet, but strongly indicative memento of much good done where much was to be done.



The costumes of the London charity schools vary considerably, though all have an air of antiquity, in some instances unnecessarily grotesque. The old "city flat cap," before alluded to, and so frequently mentioned by writers of the Elizabethan era, including Shakspeare, graces, or rather disfigures, the heads of most charity school-boys; and has become as distinctive a badge of one of them, as it used to be of a citizen in the days of the virgin queen. Its unluckily resemblance to that comfortable adjunct to the tea-table—a muffin—has become proverbial; and is as "familiar in the mouth as household words," to all who have a taste for the ridiculous.



Added to the leather breeches, buckled at the knee, and the shoes, also buckled on the feet, we have the costume at once of the earlier part of the reign of George III., when these schools began to be extensively established, presented to us. The crimped-cap school-girl also exhibits the female costume of the same period, with its quaker-like stiffness of cut, and comfortable plainness of contour; the clean apron and tippet bespeaking the future neatness of the incipient servant of all work—the Pamela of modern life. In some instances, as in that of St. Botolph, a change has occurred; the more modern trouser of the boy, and the less rigid stiffness of the girl, bespeak a distant, a very distant, approach to modern taste, and argue the possibility of the dress of the children actually becoming in some degree fashionable, a century after it has ceased to be considered so. In the eye of the antiquary this may be very delightful, in the instance of the Christ Church costume it undoubtedly is; but with all due deference to what Mr. Bumble so proudly refers to as "the parochial authorities," we think a little improvement might be made in this matter, without the slightest danger of too much innovation or expense.



But England has successful competitors in this race of benevolence, to be found among the men who are united beneath the sway of her Sovereign. "The Ancient Britons," as they delight to designate themselves, have also a charity school, founded for the purpose of instructing, clothing, maintaining, and apprenticing poor children, descended of Welsh parents, born in and near London, who have no parochial settlement therein. It began to be established on the first of March, 1714, in honour of the birthday of her Royal Highness Caroline, then Princess of Wales, which happened to be the anniversary commemoration of the titular saint of the principality. It increased considerably in 1718, by the exertions of a few spirited Welsh gentlemen; and in 1772 the building in Gray's Inn-lane was commenced, which has since existed for the accommodation of the children. The dresses of these children are picturesque in their effect; the boy's cap has, in fact, a military look, not to be seen in any other school costume, and when ornamented by the leek it has an exceedingly smart appearance. His corduroy trousers, close-fitting jacket, and lay-down collar, give him an aspect little differing from the ordinary dress of a boy among the working classes. The girl, however, is much more distinct; she still exhibits the mittens and close plaited cap of sixty years ago, and which, at that time, royalty itself did not disdain to wear. West's portraits of the young princesses, daughters of George III., at Hampton Court, appear thus habited; and this may declare to



us the original intention of the founders of these schools, to have been the comfort and decent appearance of these children among the members of the community, when they were first founded.

The Caledonian school-boy appears in the "Garb of old Gaul." The light Scottish cap of blue, bordered by the venerated plaid; the plaid jacket and tunic, or antique breacan; the naked leg, covered only by the plaid stocking and the buckled shoe, present to us a picture of national interest certainly unsurpassed by any in its pleasing effect, aided as it is by the hardy, shrewd, and intelligent looks of the little wearers.

The Irish boy and girl differ in nothing from many of the English school-boys, except in the colour of their clothes. While the prevailing colour with us is blue, theirs is universally green; and this allusion to the Emerald Isle is at once appropriate and tasteful.



We may add that the two last-named schools are the most modern of the national series.

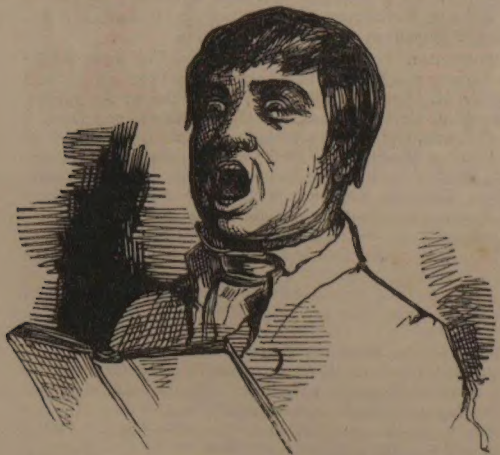
The assembling of the charity children in St. Paul's is an event looked forward to by themselves and the inhabitants of the metropolis with much interest. On one occasion they were expressly assembled here by royal command; this was on the 23rd of April, 1789, the day of the general thanksgiving for the King's recovery. This has been beautifully delineated by Dayes. The King is represented attended by his Queen and family, passing up the nave to the centre of the building, surrounded by the vast array of children his own benevolent wishes had helped to foster and educate.

London certainly affords no more gratifying sight than on an occasion such as this, and it was one that impressed the late Prussian Monarch during his sojourn in this country, with the strongest emotion; a feeling that must be shared by every spectator.

Let us anticipate the scene: we stand beneath the vast dome of St. Paul's, the very focus of its architectural glories; around is ranged a vast amphitheatre of seats, occupied by thousands of children, all well clothed and educated by voluntary charity. They



are taught self-respect, and respect for their superiors, and consequently command respect toward themselves. Fancy them, for one moment, deprived of such advantages; ragged, dirty, and uneducated; thrown by the thousand (for we must count them by high numbers—they exist thus) upon London life, in its lowest form; in the vast social machine where each individual exists for good or for evil, the amount of mischief cannot be fully guessed at. See the difference. They meet beneath one roof to testify the beneficial effects of education and benevolence. They feel this as well as the spectators do. If that boy before us has not the finished grace of an opera singer, at least he sings as much from the heart as he could do. What a high salary does for one, a grateful soul does for the other. There is an honest, manly, old English roughness, that no man need feel ashamed of, in his simple earnestness, that is worth all the shakes and trills meant only to amuse. Look, too, at these girls, each so prim and neat; her cap and tippet starched and ironed, with her glossy apron uplifted before her mouth, in



prayer. The effect of this combined movement afterwards, of thousands of sinking arms after those solemn moments, has been not inaptly, or unpoetically, compared to a fall of snow. Must not each girl feel honestly proud of her station in society, which, however humble, commands respect, by her propriety of manner and appearance, from the crowd of richer countrywomen who surround her. Can she feel herself a unit in so important an assembly of her fellow-scholars without a throb of gratitude at her position on this day? It is not in the heart of childhood to do so.



One more look before parting. A native American Indian, fond as he is of pantomimic gesticulation, might be not a little puzzled to comprehend the movements of the gentleman, who, baton in hand, is placed in a commanding situation against that pillar. He alternately raises his arm to the right, to the left, up and down, with various degrees of energy. He is the leader of the band, the mighty magician, who controls and modulates the army of voices that surround us; a chosen disciple of "St. Cecilia" herself; on the movements of his arm depend the correct intonation of each



sound. At his bidding the chorus swells as if it would burst the stone walls that confine it, or anon sinks like the sea after a storm. No antique enchanter "witched the world" of spirits more potently than he, whose baton is now wielded over the realms of sound, discoursing, as it does, "most sweet music" by its every movement. He is the wizard of the nineteenth century, one of the few undestroyed by the march of intellect, who live, and move, and have their being amidst us, to soothe, by their magic art, the rougher cares of the toilsome world which we inhabit. [We purpose next week to insert an engraving of the interior of St. Paul's as it appears upon these occasions.]

FLORICULTURE.

THE AMARYLLIS.



The Amaryllis is noted not only as commemorative of a favourite nymph of Virgil, but as embellishing the wilds of Mexico and Southern Africa; it is moreover valued from the facility with which its bulbs can be transported from their native beds to our frames and hothouses.

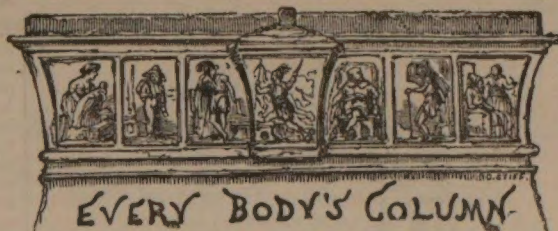
There are of this genus nearly forty species, chiefly natives of the hotter parts of the isles and continents of America and Africa. One only is a native of Siberia; and one is found wild in North America, which is the *A. formosissima*: this latter species is, from the deep red colour of its ample flowers, one of the most conspicuous of the whole genus.

Much practical tact is necessary in the culture of the Amaryllis, to cause them to flower frequently and well. It has been found, that in the autumn they generally require to be turned out of their pots of soil, and laid on a dry shelf in a warm place, till they show their flower buds, when they must be immediately potted, and set where it is intended they should flower—that is, on the curb of a pit or other platform in the hothouse. In summer they may be flowered in frames or in the greenhouse.

The best soil for the generality of the Amaryllis family, is a mixture of a light sandy loam, to which might be added, one-fourth of white sand turfy peat. This should not be sifted, as sifted soil is apt to become close. Care should, moreover, be taken that the hole in the bottom of the pot does not get stopped, and prevent the escape of water.

The seeds of these bulbs ought to be sown directly they become ripe, and when the plants rise a few inches high, they should be planted singly in pots. If placed in a frame, they will then progress rapidly.—*Florist's Journal*.

DEATHS BY EATING HEMLOCK.—Two lamentable accidents occurred at the parish of Llanerfyl, Montgomeryshire. A poor woman of the name of Davies had occasion to leave her home on Monday, and during her absence her three children discovered some roots of water hemlock near the river side, of which they ate freely, and an old woman in passing by found two of the children very ill. Upon inquiring what was the matter, the eldest informed her what they had been eating. Information was immediately given in the village of what had occurred, and a messenger was despatched for a surgeon, who was quickly in attendance, but on his arrival he found two dead (one aged ten years, the other three years and a half), and the other in a hopeless state, but who, through prompt and judicious treatment, is recovering. Inquests were held on the bodies, and the jury returned their verdict—"That their deaths were caused by the eating of poisonous roots, commonly called water-hemlock."—*Cambrian*.



WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

Where are they now?—who used at morn to gambol
Like bounding roebucks in our sunny path;
Where are they now?—who shar'd our evening ramble,
And made the green wood vocal with their laugh;
Where are they now?—from earth's glad pathway riven,
We trust, in heaven!

Where are they now?—the early birds are singing
Their joyous melodies to earth and air;
While all around the song of hope is ringing,
Why come they not, with us the scene to share?
No! higher joys than ours to them are given,
We trust, in heaven!

Where are they now?—the spring's young charms are breaking,
To deck fair nature with their budding bloom;
All things from winter's cold embrace are waking;
All,—save the tenants of the dreary tomb!
Their spring shall dawn, and death's dark bonds be riven.
Trust we but in heaven!

MRS. CORNWALL BARON WILSON

ANECDOTE OF A CLERGYMAN.

When in the act of composing a sermon, he made use of the term "ostentatious man." Throwing down his pen, he wished to satisfy himself, ere he proceeded, as to whether a great portion of his congregation might comprehend the meaning of the said term, and he adopted the following method of proof. Ringing the bell, his footman appeared, and he was thus addressed by his master:—"what do you conceive to be implied by an ostentatious man?"—"An ostentatious man, sir," said Thomas; "why, sir, I should say a perfect gentleman."—"Very good," observed the vicar; send "Ellis (his coachman) here. Ellis," said the vicar, "what do you imagine an ostentatious man to be?"—"An ostentatious man, sir," replied Ellis; "why, I should say an ostentatious man means what we call (saving your presence) a d—d jolly fellow." I need scarcely add, that the vicar substituted a less ambiguous word, the schoolmaster not having been at that time abroad.—*Bentley's Miscellany*.

MATRIMONY.

Some men think themselves very clever in tantalizing their wives—some, unpossessed of feeling themselves, may not understand how a vile word or stupid act can vex a keener soul; but it is meet they know and remember this—there is no greater crime than to take a woman from her father's earth, where she stood in blooming independence, to load her with the cares of a family, and then to trample on her hopes, proving that he is no better than those for whom she never cared by sighing—that he is no worthier than those who were forgotten in her dreams, and passed unheeded as she clung with fondness to his arm.

EDUCATION.

There are several ways of reforming men—by the laws of the civil magistrate, and by the preaching of ministers; but the most likely and hopeful reformation of the world must begin with children. Wholesale laws and good sermons are but slow ways: the most compendious way is a good education: this may be an effectual prevention of evil, whereas all after-ways are but remedies.—*Tillotson*.

CONTENTMENT.

Contentment is a blessing not to be slighted: it goes before the one that possesses it, a very harbinger of peace; and, in this way, it may be likened to the Baptist in its ministry, for it makes the crooked paths in life straight, and its rough places plain. True! the wailing cry of the melancholy-loving poet ascends continually, echoing that there is nought of happiness in this, our nether world. Thanks be to God! she does abide here. Ours is a glorious world, fallen and sin-stained though it be: the declaration of the satisfied Creator, that all was "very good," is not effaced, though at times it be dimmed and indistinct. And to prove this we have only to refer to the brightness of the scenery of our globe, to her lovely glens and sunny mountains, her tinkling streamlets and her stupendous oceans. All, all these assure us that joy and peace are her proper tenants, and that is a perversion of feeling and an unhealthy fancy which would crown Melancholy, the uncertain queen, the imperious mistress of a world so bright and so beautiful!—*Dublin University Magazine*.

THE EVENING CLOUD.—BY PROFESSOR WILSON.

A cloud lay cradled near the setting sun:
A gleam of crimson tinged its braided snow.
Long had I watched the glory moving on
O'er the soft radiance of the lake below.
Tranquil its spirit seemed, and floated slow:
E'en in its very motion there was rest;
While every breath of eve that chanced to blow,
Wafted the traveller to the beauteous west.
Emblem, methought, of the departed soul,
To whose white robe the gleam of light is given;
And, by the breath of mercy, made to roll
Right onward to the golden gates of heaven,
Where to the eye of faith it peaceful lies,
And tells to man his glorious destinies.

A COMPLIMENT.

In a large party, Dr. Parr had been endeavouring to hammer an argument into the convictions of an auditor, who replied, when he ceased speaking, "I do not quite understand your object: but, as far as I comprehend it, I can only say, that my mind refuses to receive the impression you would give it."—"Why, then, sir," lisped the doctor, "I can only say, that your mind has the dullness of lead, without its malleability."

INCLEDON'S LAST SONG.

The last song he ever sung was in the kitchen of the Reindeer, at Worcester. He had attended the glee-club held at that house as usual, but declined singing, and left the room rather depressed in spirits, and accidentally in his way out strolled into the kitchen; where, recovering his spirits, and gathering the servants about him, he sang them, "Then farewell, my trim-built wherry," in his most brilliant style; scarcely had he finished it, however, when he lapsed into his previous gloom, quitted the house, and, not many days after, died.

SABBATH PROFANATION.

Oh! call it not profane to wander forth
On Sabbath-even—to gaze, with gladden'd eye,
On all the beauties of the teeming earth,
The sea mysterious, and celestial sky.
Then sacred Meditation oft is nigh,
Prompting the heaven-ward hope—the holy thought
That leads to pray'r. Sometimes unwittingly
The careless Spirit is heart-worship taught,
And meek devotion comes, although unsought.

Sweet is the bird's song—lovely seems each flow'r
To toil-worn crowds who rove at Sabbath-even;
Some note the vast economy and pow'r
Display'd in all God's works—these will not leave
Nature with hearts untaught. Nor should we grieve
If lovers rove in quiet privacy:
A pure affection can from vice retrieve—
For virtuous love is heav'd-born; and may be
A joy perfected in eternity.

Tail's Magazine.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

QUEEN'S BENCH.—WEDNESDAY.

MANDAMUS.—BECKWITH v. THE TOWN COUNCIL OF NORWICH.

A rule for a mandamus had been granted by the court to compel the payment of an amount of compensation awarded by the Lords of the Treasury to the plaintiff, who was town-clerk of Norwich. He was, together with his office of town-clerk, employed in the capacity of solicitor to the charities, and visitor to lunatic-houses in the town of Norwich. In 1836 he was removed from the office, and he then sent in a claim to the Town Council for compensation, and they offered £365 a-year. The plaintiff was dissatisfied with this, and the case was heard before the Lords of the Treasury on appeal, and they decided that the plaintiff was entitled to compensation to the amount of £469 a-year.

The Solicitor-General, with whom was Mr. Watson, opposed the rule on the part of the Town Council. Although the plaintiff had been deprived of his office as town-clerk, the parties who had since been appointed trustees to the charities had employed the plaintiff in his private capacity, as a solicitor, to conduct the legal business of the charities. He was not, therefore, entitled to compensation, inasmuch as he had sustained no actual loss, although he had been removed from his office.

The Attorney-General, in reply, contended that the rule should be made absolute, as the employment of the plaintiff, in his private capacity, as a solicitor, might determine at a day's notice. This was not a question as to whether compensation ought to be awarded, as that had been decided; the only question was one of amount. The fact of the plaintiff having been employed in the same office in his private capacity of solicitor, might be a consideration in awarding the amount of compensation; but their lordships had no reason to suppose that the consideration had not been entered into by the Lords of the Treasury, in awarding the sum of £469 a-year.

Mr. F. Kelly appeared on the same side, and supported the rule.

Their lordships held that this case was precisely the same as the Bridgewater case. The question was altogether a matter of amount, and the Court had therefore no control over it; but it was entirely a matter for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury.—Rule made absolute.

BAIL COURT.—MONDAY.

NEGRI v. THE DUKE OF NORMANDY.

Mr. Humphrey stated that the plaintiff in this case was Signor Benedic Negri, a professor of music, and the action was brought to recover between £300 and £400 for teaching the Duke's daughter music, for which he was to receive a guinea a lesson, and an additional half-guinea if he was to remain longer than an hour in attendance. It appeared that the plaintiff was recommended by a person called the Count de Labat, a friend and adherent of the family and fortunes of the Duke, as one capable of giving the best instruction. The lady had made great progress; and it was to recover compensation for the services he performed for the defendant that the action was brought.

Eugenio Negri, son of the plaintiff, proved that the Count de Labat came to his father's residence in Regent-street in 1839, and engaged his father.

Mr. Cusson, a surgeon-dentist residing in Percy-street, saw Signor Negri instructing the Duke's daughter at Camberwell, about half-a-dozen times in 1838, but had no conversation with his Royal Highness on the subject of the engagement of Negri.

A young and extremely graceful lady, who stated her name to be Amelia, Princess of Bourbon, was next examined by Mr. Millar:—

I am daughter of the Duke of Normandy; am acquainted with Signor Negri; he has been in the habit of giving me instructions in music for some time; he was brought to me by the Count de Labat; Signor Negri first instructed me in May, 1839. He was instructing me about two years and ten months. When I came to this country, I expressed a desire to my father to receive instructions in music, but he did not comply with my wish; he did not know that Signor Negri was attending me till a month after he came. Signor Negri represented himself as a friend to our house, and my father told him that he would be well rewarded when he obtained his rights.

Cross-examined by Mr. James:—

My father has seven children. The Count de Labat is about forty-five years of age. He is attached to my father and his cause. He expended a large fortune in my father's cause, and gave up a magistracy in France. Signor Negri, the plaintiff, said he was very poor; he solicited money from us at times. The Count de Labat was often present when he was instructing me; he lived in the house with us; he is our guardian.

Signor Vitali Albera resided in the Duke's house for a year and a half. Made a demand on him for Signor Negri. The Duke said, he did not owe anything, but, when he was in a position to pay, he would remunerate the plaintiff.

Mr. Humphrey, on the part of the plaintiff, here intimated that he could not carry the case any farther, so the plaintiff was nonsuited.

Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Millar appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. James for the defendant.

POLICE.



GUILDHALL.—A CASE FOR THE DENTIST.—On Monday William Halford, a fellowship-porter, attended before Mr. Alderman Thompson, to answer the complaint of Charles Howcroft, one of the turnkeys at the Giltspur-street Prison, for biting him. The turnkey stated that the prisoner was brought into the goal, from Billingsgate-market, as a drunken and riotous person, by one of the officers of the Thames Police, and, for this offence, he was fined at the Mansion House next day; and when he was brought into the prison, witness attempted to search him, according to the rules of the prison. The prisoner, who was not so drunk as not to know what he was doing, crouched down, clung fast to his right leg, and bit a piece out of the upper part of the calf. There was considerable inflammation on the following day, but, under the care of the prison surgeon, the wound was now healing. The prisoner was notorious at Billingsgate for biting when he was offended; he had severely bitten Childs, the ward-officer.—Mr. Alderman Thompson said, if the prisoner behaved like a mastiff, he must be treated as one, and the prison surgeon must file or draw his teeth. The prisoner burst into tears on hearing this, and said, if the Alderman would forgive him this time, he would never be charged with such an offence again. Mr. Alderman Thompson said, he was afraid there would be no safety for the public, unless he ordered the doctor to draw his teeth. The pri-

soner cried louder than before, and protested he would never bite any one again. He was so drunk that he had no recollection of what had occurred, and was astonished when he awoke in the morning and found himself lying handcuffed in a cell. The Alderman said it was such an unmanly thing to bite an opponent, and he had done it so often, that there was a necessity for impressing on his mind that such conduct would be punished. The defendant, still weeping bitterly, begged for mercy, on the ground that he supported two young children of his brother-in-law, having no family of his own. Mr. Alderman Thompson asked the complainant if he chose to take some private compensation for the injury he had received? The complainant said he did not wish for any compensation for the pain he had suffered, but he should like to have reparation for the damage done to his trousers, which the defendant had torn and spoiled; for the harder complainant him, the faster he held on with his teeth, and it required the aid of two men to beat him off. The defendant again cried for mercy, and was permitted to retire and make compensation, the Alderman warning him that he would never escape so easily again.

WORSHIP-STREET.—THE CURSE OF CRIME.—George Moss, alias Edwards, a man of sullen and dejected aspect, was charged with having attempted to enter the house of a gentleman named Stack, in Old-street-road, by means of skeleton keys.—Police constable N 145 stated, that he was on duty in Old-street-road at eleven o'clock on the preceding night, when he saw the prisoner standing at the front door of the house, in company with another man, whom he recognised as a convicted thief, and he resolved to watch their proceedings. The prisoner's companion, however, appeared to be equally observant of the movements of witness, for he made a signal to the prisoner, who slunk away from the door, and slipped something into his pocket. Witness went up and seized them both by the collar, but the prisoner's friend struck him a violent blow on the breast, which obliged him to relinquish his hold, and his assailant effected his escape. After a desperate struggle, he succeeded in securing the prisoner; and on searching him, found no less than nine skeleton keys in his possession. The only remark the prisoner made was, that if the witness were in his situation, he would do as he did.—Sergeant Halifax said that the prisoner had suffered eighteen months' imprisonment, as a convicted burglar, and he had done no work since his liberation. Prisoner. It is false. I have worked occasionally in the docks, and done my best to get regular employment, without success. How am I to get work when I am pointed out wherever I go as a convicted thief? You keep a man bad and then punish him for being so. The magistrate said that it was not the law, but the prisoner's own depravity, that kept him in such a degraded condition; for he had no doubt that a strong, able-bodied man like the prisoner would be able to get some sort of employment if he were so inclined. The policeman said that the prisoner expressed a wish to be transported. Prisoner: And so I do. I don't care where I go so that I get away from this d—d country, where I must either steal or starve. Mr. Broughton said, that if his wish was gratified, he would find that transportation was a much more serious thing than he appeared to anticipate. He was committed to the House of Correction for three calendar months.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—A ruffian, William Wheels, the conductor of one of Powell's Brentford omnibuses, was charged with assaulting a gentleman, of the name of Burrell, residing at 111, Long-acre. From the statement of the complainant, it appeared that he was frequently in the habit of going to Hammersmith, and had never paid more than sixpence for his fare. On Saturday evening he returned from Hammersmith by one of defendant's omnibuses, and, on its stopping in Coventry-street, he heard an altercation between the defendant and a lady who had tendered him sixpence for her fare. Complainant got out, and also tendered sixpence. He said his was not a "sixpenny bus," and he should not take less than one shilling. He replied that he had never paid more than sixpence, and had paid that sum that day for going to Hammersmith. The defendant immediately called out to a person standing near, "Bill, you tackle the lady, and I'll have it out of him." He then violently assaulted him, and tried to throw him down; he was then given into custody. A gentleman, who was passing at the time, corroborated the complainant's evidence, and said, he never witnessed a more ruffianly assault.—Mr. Maltby observed, in a very indignant tone, that a most deliberate assault was proved to have been committed. It was necessary to protect the public, and females in particular, against the ruffianly conduct of omnibus conductors. As a warning to others, he should inflict the highest penalty, viz., £5, or, in default of payment, two months' imprisonment.—The fine was instantly paid.

A REGULAR GAME CHICKEN.—Wednesday, at the Marlborough Police-office, the business of the court was somewhat varied by the apparition of a cab-driver with a bloody nose, who had, moreover, contrived to render his appearance as appalling as Banquo's ghost, by smearing the sanguinary stream over a considerable portion of his face. At the bar, the brawny frame of a well-known character, old Joe Arnold, the Piccadilly waterman, commonly called "Thirsty Joe," was conspicuously visible. Something had evidently occurred out of the common way to ruffle his temper; and he stood, rubbing his brass badge, to restore its damaged resplendency, at the same time casting wrathful glances at the gore-bedabbled complainant. Though the snow



of three-and-seventy winters was displayed on the remnant of bristly hair that still stuck on his head, time had yet so little impaired "Old Joe's" enormous strength, that he was, even now, more than a match for any rough and refractory cabman, and quite as well able—at least, so he boasts—to renew the seats of his youth, namely, taking the conceit out of two of the biggest coachmen in London, and getting none the worst in a glove-fight with the unconquered "Game Chicken."—Mr. Hardwick (to the cabman): Who has assaulted you?—Cabman: Vy, old Joe, the waterman.—Joe: Saved yer right.—Cabman: Ven I put on to the Piccadilly rank, old Joe wouldn't vorter my oss.—Joe: Because you never hacts upright like a man. You never drops no penny, nor no ha'penny, nor no nuthin'.—Officer: Silence.—Cabman: Ve gets into a bit of a hargument, and then Joe knocks me down.—A second cabman came forward as witness. He confirmed the story about the argument and the knock-down blow; and added, that, on going to help the other cabman, he was himself knocked down.—A third cabman gave the same testimony, and he, too, had fallen beneath the victorious arm of the waterman.—Mr. Hardwick: Well, what have you to say to this, Joe?—Joe: Say! vy that the whole lot is the three werry worst wot puts on my rank; and any nobleman or gentleman wot I've a respect for, never gets in their cabs without leaving their property with me, if I knows it. They owes me pounds and pounds, and they expects me to lend 'em my buckets, but I won't have that 'ere at no price.—Mr. Hardwick: But why did you strike this man?—Joe: Cos he called me a name wot no Englishman vill stand.—Officer: What?—Joe: Vy, a wagabone.—The cabmen declared that the waterman had no ground to show sensitiveness at the term applied to him, for he had used the same epithet to them in the first instance; and that, at all times, the old waterman's

vocabulary was more remarkable for energy than politeness.—Mr. Hardwick: You must pay 10s.—Old Joe turned rather glum at this decision, diving first into one pocket, and then another. Upon finding his numismatic researches perfectly unavailing, he slipped his hand under his apron, and, drawing forth his watch, whispered to a sympathising friend certain instructions, of which the only part audible was, "Ax on it as much as vill kiver the fine, and pay for a drop of summut for our two selves." The mission of the friend was so effectual, that in five minutes old Joe was quenching his thirst at a favourite public-house.

BOW-STREET.—On Tuesday Nicholas Suisse, who has been several times remanded on charges of stealing property to an immense amount, belonging to his master, the late Marquis of Hertford, was again placed at the bar, before Mr. Jardine, and after some evidence had been adduced, the magistrate expressed his intention to commit him for trial, but finally consented to remand him for another week.

MARYLEBONE.—POLICE TYRANNY.—Mary Hartwell and Thomas White, adults, and Elizabeth White and John Laney, children, were placed at the bar before Mr. Long, charged under the following circumstances:—Police constable, 165 D, stated, that on the same morning (Tuesday), at 20 minutes before nine o'clock, he saw the prisoners and five others together in High-street, and he took the prisoners into custody. Mr. Long—What were they doing? Witness—They were selling water-cresses, your Worship: they stop every person who goes past and we have had a great number of complaints. Mr. Long—Were their baskets on the ground? Witness—No sir; they were carrying them in front of their persons. Mr. Long—I don't see what harm they have done in merely asking people to buy cresses of them. What became of the other five? Witness—They got away, sir. Mr. Long—Were they obstructing foot passengers? Witness—They were on the pavement. The poor creatures in reply to the charge, said they were compelled to sell water-cresses for a subsistence, and they were not aware that they had done anything wrong. Mr. Long, addressing the prisoners, said, I discharge you now. You have as great a right to sell water-cresses as other people have to dispose of anything else; but you must not all get together so as to offer an impediment to foot passengers proceeding along the pavement. It was quite evident that the magistrate considered the charge to be one of a very trumpety and insignificant nature.

In the course of Wednesday, one of the partners of a firm in the Borough, accompanied by a young man, his clerk, attended at Union Hall, to give information of a robbery committed on the latter that day in the Borough. The applicant stated, that the clerk was sent to the Branch Bank of the London and Westminster Bank, near London-bridge, to get a £50 check cashed. Having received the money, namely, £40 in gold and the remainder in silver, he was proceeding homewards, when his attention was attracted near the Town-Hall, on seeing a man under the influence of the laughing gas. He (the clerk) stopped in the crowd to look on, and then proceeded home, where, on his arrival, to his dismay he discovered that the bag containing the forty sovereigns had been taken from his coat pocket, and the silver which he had in the other pocket remained untouched. The magistrate recommended the applicant to give information of the robbery at the station-houses; but as the money stolen consisted of gold, which could not be identified from any mark, it was improbable that its recovery would be effected. There was little doubt that the theft was committed at the time the clerk imprudently ventured into the crowd, to gaze at the buffoonery of a man, who was very likely connected with the thief. The circumstance of the robbery, however, showed the folly of persons stopping to look at sights with large sums of money in their pockets.

BIRMINGHAM.—The magistrates were engaged on Saturday morning investigating a charge against a man named Samuel Hines, which caused considerable interest. The room was quite full, and amongst those present were Mr. Joseph Sturge, some of the officers of the staff, and many of the Society of Friends. Sergeant Walter Cronen, of the 1st Royal Foot Guards, appeared to prefer the complaint, and stated that he was on duty in Smithfield the day before, beating up for recruits, when he was interrupted by a great crowd, who collected around him and his party. He saw the prisoner delivering a great quantity of bills among the people, who were using violent language. He heard the mob say, "To hell with the Queen!" "To hell with the Government!" "To hell with the soldiers." He applied to one of the head officers of police, to know what he should do, and was told that he must apprehend the prisoner, or any man who obstructed him in the exercise of his duty. He then proceeded through the fair, and the prisoner came close to him, delivering his bills, and he (witness) took one of them out of his hand, and found it was an advice to the people not to enlist. It was headed "Hints to the Army," and, all through, was against enlisting. When he saw the nature of the bill, and found his passage obstructed by the people, he took hold of the prisoner, and brought him to the ranks of his party, and then called a police officer, and gave him into custody. He could not swear that the prisoner was with the mob when he made use of the language against the Government and the soldiers. The prisoner did obstruct him, by causing a crowd to assemble around him. He (the sergeant) was not a police officer, but he considered that it was his bounden duty, as a soldier, to protect the Government; and, when he found the nature of the bills which were being delivered out, he thought he ought to take the prisoner up. Mr. Morgan, the prisoner's attorney, cross-examined the sergeant, who said he should not have interfered with the prisoner, had it not been for the bills he was delivering. He caused a great crowd to assemble about him, and the people obstructed him in his passage. Mr. Gem, the magistrate's clerk, said there was quite sufficient against the prisoner to warrant the magistrate in remanding him, until they could learn from the Crown what was to be done with him. They must take the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals upon the subject. Police-constable 173 then produced a large bundle of hand-bills, which he took out of the prisoner's apron. One of them was headed, "Rhymes for the Army; Blood, Battle, and Plunder." The second was the case of a poor woman, named Crassman, a soldier's wife, who applied, some time ago, for relief, to the magistrates of London, having been left in a state of great distress by her husband, who lately left this country for India. Mr. Gem said the prisoner could be admitted to bail to appear to answer any charge which might be preferred against him, on the receipt of the Government instructions. Mr. Morgan said Mr. Sturge would be bail for the prisoner's appearance. Mr. Joseph Sturge then rose, and entered into £20 surety for the prisoner's appearance. Hines was also bound in the same sum, and left the office.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.—The eighth concert of ancient music took place on Wednesday night under the direction of the Duke of Wellington. Conductor, Mr. Bishop. Leader, Mr. F. Cramer. Organ, Mr. C. Lucas. His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived about half-past nine, and remained during the first part. There were also present the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke, Duchess, and Princess Augusta of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, the Archbishops of York and Armagh, and about 600 persons of rank and distinction.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—The anniversary meeting of this Society was held on Monday, in Hanover-square, and was attended by Mr. H. Handley, president; the Duke of Richmond, Marquis of Downshire, Earls Spencer, Rosebery, March, and Ducie; Lords Worsley, Portman, and Camoys; Hons. Captain Spencer and G. C. Agar; Sirs Charles Morgan, H. Hoskyns, C. Lemon, M.P., John Johnstone, M.P., R. P. Jodrell, and General Sir W. Rooke; Messrs. Branstons, Childers, Estcourt, Sotherton, and Pendarves, M.P., Colonels Challoner, Hall, Vernon, Harcourt, and Scudamore; the Mayor of Oxford, and a large assemblage of the most distinguished agriculturists of the kingdom. The Earl of Hardwicke having been unanimously elected president for the ensuing year, and Mr. Colville, M.P., chairman of the Local Committee for the Annual Country Meeting of the Society, to be held at Derby, in 1843, the report of the council was read and adopted.

A SERIOUS STRIKE.—The Worcester Journal states, that it is estimated that in the coal and iron districts, not less than 10,000 to 14,000 operatives struck work on Saturday se'nnight. This includes workmen discharged by blowing out several blast furnaces; and it is gratifying to state that there has been no infraction of the public peace. At the Stourbridge iron-works, a machine has been invented for squeezing the cinder out of the puddled iron; consequently, there will be no further use at those works for the services of the men called shinglers.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

MALTA, MAY 15.—SHIPS OF WAR IN PORT.—The Queen, 110, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen; Ceylon, 61, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir John Louis; Impregnable, 104; Vanguard, 80; Calcutta, 78; Cambridge, 78; Phoenix, Devastation, and Vesuvius, war-steamers; and Alecto, Polyphemus, and Prometheus, steam-packets.

DISPOSITION OF THE REST OF THE FLEET.—The Howe, 120, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir F. Mason; Thunderer, 80, and Savage, 10, on their way to Tripoli in Barbary; the Rodney, 92, on her way to Alexandria and Beyrout; and the Cyclops, steam-frigate, at Beyrout. The Formidable, 84; Lizard, steam-tender; and Java, 16, at Gibraltar. The Monarch, 84, and the Vernon, 50, Medea, war-steamer, and Beacon and Maggie, surveying-vessels, on their way to the Piræus of Athens. The Belvidera, 38, at Cadiz. The Inconstant, 36, and Hecate, war-steamer, at Beyrout. The Magicienne, 24, at Suda, in Candia. L'Aigle, 24, at Smyrna. The Stromboli, war-steamer, and Locust, steam-tender, at Constantinople; and the Scout, 18, and Snake, 16, at Corfu.

Prince George of Cambridge, on taking his farewell of the 12th Lancers, in which he had served three years, entertained the entire regiment at dinner, including the women and children of the corps. His Royal Highness, in addition, gave half-a-sovereign to each colour-sergeant, five shillings to each non-commissioned officer, two shillings and sixpence to each female belonging to the regiment, and a quart of ale to every one of the men.

LIGHTNING.—On Tuesday evening se'nnight a paper on lightning conductors, in connexion with the accident at Brixton Church, was read at the meeting of the London Electrical Society. Its author, Mr. Walker, the secretary of the society, had made a survey of the damage done to the tower of Brixton Church, and found in it so practical an illustration of Dr. Faraday's opinion on the "lateral discharge," as to induce him to investigate the subject more closely. It seems that no arrangement of metals could have been better adapted than that met with in this steeple to invite a flash of lightning to do mischief. There was a regular series of stepping-stones as it were—first, an insulated metallic cross, then 20 feet of stone-work; in passing this interval the roof of the lantern was shattered. Then came 20 or 30 feet of conductor, in the form of the clock wire and a water-pipe; and then a break of 12 feet. Here, again, was an explosion, and an immense mass of masonry was shattered away from the base of a column intervening between the termination of the water-pipe and the commencement of the next series of conductors. Within the belfry "a lateral discharge" took place; the fluid passed from one conductor to a vicinal one, for no other reason than to obtain a wider path. The author showed that electricity not only chooses a short but also a wider path; and that the "lateral spark" arises from the latter property. He then explained that it is not enough to have a continuous or an insulated lightning rod, but that it is most important to have it far away from other metallic bodies; for however capacious the rod may be, and however adapted to convey, not only what passes down it, but ten thousand times more, yet, if another conductor is near, a flash will pass between the two, and ignition of neighbouring combustibles will be the result. Fortunately, in the case in question, only a small part of the whole fluid passed within the tower, consequently the lateral explosion was not severe. As it is not always possible to place lightning rods entirely out of the neighbourhood of other conductors, Mr. Walker showed that the possibility of the fluids between them should then be converted into a certainty, by making metallic communication between them, and thus tracing out a path along which the fluid might pass without the development of light and heat. He spoke of the peculiar property of the points of leaves, twigs, &c., in drawing off quietly charges of electricity, and stated his conviction that tall trees would always be found valuable, if not in entirely averting, at least in greatly mitigating the force of a lightning shock. The theoretical opinions given in this communication were based upon the experiments of the Royal Institution, the object of the author being to show how closely they were illustrated on the grand scale of nature, and to direct the attention of the public generally to a closer study of the properties of lightning-rods, a subject on which, perhaps, more than on any other practical point, greater ignorance prevails than can be well conceived.

POOR-LAW SURGEONS.—The Poor-law Commissioners have issued new orders for the regulation of medical officers of unions: amongst the most important, it is the wish of the Commissioners that the competition of the candidates for offices should turn upon their respective character and skill, and not upon the sum at which they may be severally willing to undertake the office; the guardians are required to fix the remuneration, to be approved by the Commissioners, previously to advertising for tenders.

EXTRAORDINARY GOOD FORTUNE.—Edward Hibbert, a porter in the employ of Messrs. Bramah, Prestage, and Ball, 124, Piccadilly, has been discovered to be heir-at-law to property situated in Isleworth, Whitton, Fleet-street, and Devonshire, to the value of £1,200,000.

MALICIOUS ACT AT A PIGEON-MATCH.—An extraordinary occurrence took place at a pigeon shooting-match, in Peake's Meadow, Fenton, on Monday afternoon last. Between four and five hundred persons were assembled, when suddenly a man named Edward Brinsley, a potter, took a deliberate aim with his gun, and fired into a crowd of persons who were standing at the back of the spot occupied by the pigeon-shooters. The man was about fifty or sixty yards distant from those at whom he fired. Sergeant Pike happened to be present, and he states, that although the man was "fresh," he must have known what he was doing. There was no bird loose at the time. About a dozen men and boys were wounded in the head and breast; but we are happy to hear that no serious effects are at present apparent. A warrant has been issued for Brinsley's apprehension, he having escaped from Pike's custody immediately after the occurrence. —*Staffordshire Advertiser.*

The police and military of Limerick were called out on Monday to prevent disorder, which was expected to arise from sundry unemployed tradesmen, who paraded the streets, and were said to threaten mischief in some quarter or other. The day, however, passed off without further disturbance.

ST. MAWES.—On Wednesday last that section of the village which constituted the late borough was put under the hammer by Messrs. Francis Fuller and Co., at Pearce's Hotel in Truro. Several cheap lots were sold, but some were reserved, the value fixed by the vendor being considered too unreasonable. The Quay, which is in a very dilapidated state, and a few adjoining houses, were purchased by Sir Samuel Spry, which furnishes the pleasing expectation that this useful pile will be speedily restored to its pristine efficacy, and, under the knight's agency, be proof against a recurrence of such a disaster as lately befel it. Several of the late burgesses, who had been in the enjoyment of their houses for many years past, at nominal rents, were ousted by this auction; but to the credit of the Duke of Buckingham, it must be recorded, that, previous to the sale, he tendered them all a reasonable pecuniary compensation for their removal, and has thus taken his leave of them very honourably. This obscure village, which has so long retained the elective franchise, and which had been cherished as a hallowed spot by the patrons and their happy tenants since the days of Elizabeth, and which could boast of the balmy smiles of the Tredenhams, the Clares, the Nugents, the Boscawens, the Grenvilles, and alas! the Plantagenets, has at length been shorn of the semblance of its previous honours, and all its wonted charms and emoluments are scattered to the wind. —*Falmouth Packet.*

A SPRING CAROL.

The Spring's free sunshine falleth
Like balm upon the heart;
And care and fear, dull shadows!
Are hastening to depart.
Oh! time of resurrection
From sadness unto bliss;
From death, decay, and silence,
To loveliness like this.
Oh! season of rejoicing,
That fills my heart and brain
With visions such as never,
Methought, should come again.
Oh! blessed time, renewing
The light that childhood wore;
Till thought, and hope, and feeling,
Grow earnest as of yore!

Though youth has faded from me,
Perchance before its time,
Like a flower, pale and blighted.
Amidst its gayest prime;
Though now I value lightly
The noisy joys of life,
And deem its vain ambition
A mad and useless strife,
Thank God! the fount of feeling
Hath deep, exhaustless springs,
And the love once poured so freely
On frail and worldly things,
Is now more freely given
To the blossoms of the sod,
So the trees, whose leafy branches
Are whispering of God.

The young green lime bends o'er me,
Through its boughs the sunbeams pass,
Making here and there bright islands
Mid the shadows on the grass.
The butterfly is wending
Its way from flower to flower,
Like a freed and happy spirit—
Meet emblem of such hour!
Loud sings the hidden cuckoo
In his bow'r of leaves all day,
And many a voice of gladness
Is answering his lay.
The rose is opening slowly,
The lilac's scented cones
Are musical till nightfall,
With the wild-bees' drowsy tones.

The oaks, moss-grown and aged,
How beautiful they seem;
With glory wrapt about them,
Like the glory of a dream!
How lovingly the sunshine
Clings round the tufts of green:
And all is fair and joyful
As if winter had not been!
Far off, the furze is blooming,
With spaces far and near,
Of lawn, where now are straying
Large herds of graceful deer;
And turf pathways wending
Through sunshine and through shade,
And wooded hills enfolding
This lovely forest glade.

In this season of life's triumph
Man's spirit hath a share,
It can see the grave unclosing,
Yet feel all ends not there.
It smiles to see the conquest
Of beauty o'er decay,
With the merry lark up-soaring
It greets the dawning day.
Not vainly by such gladness
The poet's heart is stirred,
These sights and sounds not vainly
By him are seen and heard.
All fears that crowded o'er him,
Like clouds asunder roll,
Spring's hope and joyful promise
Sink deep into his soul.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE.—The committee of officers of the medical department of the army, appointed for the purpose of expressing to Mr. Guthrie their sense of the kindness and liberality with which he had placed his lectures and hospital instructions at their service for many years, delivered to him on Tuesday, the 10th of May, a service of plate.

The colossal statue of George III., situated at the end of the Long Walk, upon the summit of Snow-hill, in the Great Park at Windsor, and erected in 1831, is now undergoing a thorough and extensive cleansing and repair, under the superintendence of Sir Richard Westmacott, by whom it was executed by the command of the late George IV., and elevated at the commencement of the succeeding sovereign's reign. From its extremely exposed situation, subjected to the effects of all weathers, the repairs it requires are considerable. As soon as these are finished the Commissioners of Woods and Forests have determined that it shall be entirely rebronzed. An extensive scaffolding is now erected around the statue (considered to be one of the finest works of art in the neighbourhood), and several men are engaged to complete the works, under the orders of Sir Richard Westmacott.

THE MARKETS.

FRIDAY, MAY 27.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of all kinds of grain this week were moderate. Wheat was firm at Monday's prices. In other grain no variation, excepting in good oats, which were rather dearer. Flour remains as last reported.

SMITHFIELD.—The supply of cattle was but moderate, with a dull demand, prices 2d per stone lower; in sheep and lambs a small reduction was submitted to; of calves the supply was plentiful, with a middling demand; for pigs the demand was heavy, with full 2d per stone lower.

TEA.—The public sales went off with much heaviness, and the prices accepted were rather lower. Common Congou, 1s. 7d.; Company's, 1s. 8½d.

TALLOW.—There were few buyers of Tallow, but prices firm. P. Y. candle, 48s. 3d. on the spot, and 49s. for delivery.

BRITISH FUNDS (CLOSING PRICES.)

Bank Stock, 168	India Stock, pm
3 per Cent Reduced, 91½	Ditto Bonds, 22 pm
3 per Cent Consols, 92½	Ditto Old Annuities, 89½
3½ per Cent Reduced, 100	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent, 101	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 2½d., 40 pm
New 5 per Cent,	Ditto £500, 40
Long Annuities to expire—	Ditto Small, 40
Jan. 1860, 12 9-16	Bank Stock for Account,
Oct. 1859,	India Stock for Account,
Jan. 1860, 12 13-16	Consols for Account, 93½

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 24.

INSOLVENTS.

T. QUAIFE, T. J. TYRRELL, and J. QUAIFE, North-end, Fulham, brewers.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

W. HOOPER Reading, Berkshire, tobacco-manufacturer.

W. M. BROWN, Jun., Skinner's-place, Sise-lane, City, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

A. TELFER, Praed-street, Paddington, smith.

W. FINDEN and E. F. FINDEN, Southampton-place, New-road, Pancras, engravers.

J. SMITH, Hertford, wine-merchant.

J. SIMMONS, J. SIMMONS, and J. PINE, Battersea, manufacturers of prussiate of potash.

M. QUICK, Compton-street, Burton-crescent, baker.

J. RADFORD, Tiverton, Devonshire, upholsterer.

J. FULLER, Maidenhead, Berkshire, corn-merchant.

J. TATTERSALL, Heath Charnock, Lancashire, coal-merchant.

W. G. GRAY, Bath, dentist.

JANE JONES, Caernarvon, woollendrapery.

R. ATTREE, Brighton, hosier.

R. BIASS, Liverpool, wine-merchant.

J. COTTERELL, Darlaston, Staffordshire, hinge-maker.

J. BERRY, Rugby, Warwickshire, grocer.

W. DONALD, Brighton, furrier.

FRIDAY, MAY 27.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

H. STEVENS, Willan, Hertfordshire, and J. STEVENS, Clophill, Bedfordshire, builders.

H. F. DELAMAIN, St. Mary-at-Hill, London, wine-merchant.

MARY JOHNSON and W. JOHNSON, Cheadle, Staffordshire, grocers.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. THOMAS, Ramsgate, butcher.

J. OWEN, Woolwich, cowkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.

E. BOWRA, Gracechurch-street, umbrella-warehouseman.

C. HOLMER, sen., West Bromwich, Staffordshire, wine and spirit-merchant.

T. EVANS, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, draper.

C. PENDLEBURY, Bury, Lancashire, bleacher.

W. HEYWOOD, Manchester, merchant.

W. GOODING, Chatham, boot and shoemaker.

G. HUTTON, Liverpool, ship-chandler.

ELIZABETH STYLE, Windsor, bookseller.

W. HILL and W. K. WACKERBARTH, Leadenhall-street, ship and insurance agents.

T. DYKES, Broad-street, St. Giles's, stationer.

J. DAWSON, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, draper.



BIRTHS.

At Lansdowne-crescent, the lady of Alfred Power, Esq., of a daughter.

Lately, at Manor Park, Streatham, the lady of Henry Cowle, Esq., banker, of Calcutta, of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at Over Court, Gloucestershire, the lady of R. Cann Lippincott, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 22nd inst., in Titchfield-terrace, Regent's Park, the lady of Captain Manners, R.N., of a son.

On Sunday, the 22nd inst., at No. 2, Camden-cottages, Camden-town, Mrs. T. T. Beckert, of a daughter.

On the 22nd inst., in Belgrave-square, the wife of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday last, at Raubon, Thomas Stanton, Esq., of Penynant, Denbighshire, to Edna, daughter of the late Enoch Wood, Esq., of Burslem.

At Christchurch, on Saturday, the 21st inst., by the Rev. Hugh Wyndham A.M., Thomas Wyndham Esq., only son of the Rev. Dr. Wyndham, of Hinton New Forest, to Annie Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Penruddocke, Fusilier Guards, of Winceton, Hants.

On the 14th inst., at St. John's, Paddington, by the Rev. James Hughes Halliwell, John Stanforth Beckett, Esq., late of Barnesley, Yorkshire, to Gertrude Elizabeth, elder daughter of the late Sir William Howe Mulcaster, R.N., K.C.H., K.T.S., and C.B., and niece of Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick William Mulcaster, K.C.B.

At Hove, near Brighton, by the Rev. William Thomas, Harry Dent Goring, Esq., of Highden, Sussex, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter and heiress of the late John Griffith Lewis, Esq., of Llandyffnant, Anglesea.

May 18, at Handsworth Church, Mr. W. H. Lowe, merchant of Birmingham, to Amelia, second daughter of Richard Blood, Esq., of the Lozells, Handsworth.

May 19, at St. Mary's, Marylebone, by the Rev. H. S. Eyre, M.A., Edward C. Vidal, of Cornborough, near Bideford, to Emma Harriet, daughter of Walpole Eyre, Esq., of Bryanston-square.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

AND THE

LARGE ENGRAVING OF LONDON IN 1842.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have the gratification of acknowledging our obligations to the leading London Journals for the very handsome and flattering manner in which they had thought proper to notice the exertions of the Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and we have also a similar duty to discharge towards our brethren of the provincial press and sister kingdom, from whom we have received an unanimous verdict of approval, couched in such terms that it really looks like egotism to quote their opinions. The sin of vanity, however, is much less heinous than that of ingratitude, and in this dilemma we cannot hesitate on which horn to impale ourselves. From all parts of the civilised globe, and from all parties, whatever their political shade or colour, have we received those flattering testimonials to our merits (which can only serve to stimulate us to future exertions); but our space precludes the possibility of quoting more than the few following, which may be taken as fairly indicative of the general tone with which our labours have been hailed:—

(From the *Times*, of Tuesday, Jan. 10.)

LONDON IN 1842.—A splendid print under this title has been published by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, representing a bird's-eye view of the great metropolis, from the summit of the Duke of York's Column. The pictorial effect is really very fine; the perspective is well managed; the accuracy with which individual objects of interest are presented in it is admirable as the beauty and the boldness of the general picture: while the nicety of execution, along with the softened blending of lights and shades, reflects high honour on the artist, and shows the extent to which wood-engraving has been perfected in this country. There could not be a more appropriate and acceptable present (in so portable a form) for country friends; and we can imagine the interest with which the "young ones" to whom London is "but as a dream," would gaze upon this fine picture of its glories.

(From the *Morning Post*, of Thursday, Jan. 12.)

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The proprietors of this ably-conducted paper have just presented to their subscribers a *tableau monstre* view of the west-end of London and the parts adjacent, which for neatness of finish and execution surpasses anything of the kind that we ever inspected. It is said that M. Claudet, with his apparatus, perched himself, like *Asmodeus*, upon the top of the Duke of York's Column, for the purpose of taking the view. Whoever be the artist, he has given an accurate representation of London as it is at the present moment, and all the steeples, including the scaffolding round the Nelson Monument, are handed down to posterity with wonderful precision; and in addition to the usual mass of valuable information and the beautiful illustrations which adorn this journal, a compendious index is appended, which will render the volume when bound up invaluable as a book of reference for the events of the past year. The first volume is now published entire, and we most cordially congratulate the proprietors on the unprecedented success with which their endeavours to improve the public taste and morals have been attended. The extraordinary increase in their circulation must also necessarily tend to depreciate that portion of the infamous trashy prints which have long been a disgrace to the weekly press of this country, and which we hope to see superseded by the healthful influence of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

(From the *Morning Herald*, of Wednesday, Jan. 11.)

It is with much satisfaction that we have observed the rapid progress which has been made in general estimation within the last few months by a publication of an entirely novel and decidedly meritorious character. This publication is the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a weekly newspaper, which not only bids fair altogether to supersede many of its less worthy rivals, but has already made considerable progress towards effecting that desirable object. The weekly prints to which we allude have long enjoyed a factitious reputation, founded ostensibly upon their assuming to address themselves more particularly to the wants and wishes of the people at large, but, in reality, working for the abasement of all moral feeling, subverting all religious principle, and widely extending opinions of the most disloyal and pernicious character. These publications had unhappily absorbed a large number of that class of readers who have only the opportunity of seeing a newspaper once a week, and to their evil influence may be attributed much of the discontent which has from time to time manifested itself among the working people.

The scope and tendency of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are entirely the reverse of that which we have condemned; its purpose is to improve at the same time both the mind and the taste of the people: to elevate the moral tone of the weekly newspaper readers, and combine amusement with instruction. This end has been fully attained by the judicious management of those who conduct the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It presents at once an epitome of all the intelligence which the labours of the daily press have accumulated, and adds to that information original articles of abiding merit, connected with the most important or interesting topics of the day—the whole illustrated in the fullest and most satisfactory manner by the ablest artists. The first volume of this work now lies before us, richly embellished with the most attractive engravings, and replete with the most compendious information. Its cheapness would excite our wonder at the possibility of giving so much for so small a sum (the price being only sixpence), were we not assured, from good authority, that its circulation already nearly equals that of the most prominent among the Sunday papers. This is a natural result; for the attraction being as much for the eye as the understanding, the weekly purchaser will inevitably be led towards that which gives him pleasure to look at as well as to read. It is not to be inferred that the LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS has created a new class of readers—such a result is only the work of much time; but it has done even better, it has drawn within its vortex numbers of those who formerly read the only publications accessible to them, which added nothing to their information but a knowledge of vice or infidelity. At the same time, we are gratified to learn that the list of subscribers comprehends a large number of the well-informed and highly-educated.

The most recent achievement of the LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS is the publication, in one enormous sheet, of a superb view of the metropolis, taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, on a series of silver plates, combined to form two pictures—one a north and the other a south view of London, the point from whence they are taken being the summit of the Duke of York's Column. These views are admirably executed; every object of interest is well brought out, and the most conspicuous features of the great city are at once discovered. To publish a plate like this was a great undertaking, but it has been as successfully accomplished as it was boldly conceived.

To insure the complete success of the LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS, it has only to continue steadily in the career which it has so well begun.

(From the *Morning Advertiser*.)

LONDON IN 1842.—This is the title of a magnificent plate which has been presented by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to their subscribers on the occasion of the new year. It is certainly the most extraordinary example of pictorial illustration which has ever yet been offered by a newspaper, and giving convincing proof of the capabilities of the Daguerreotype process, applied on a large scale, and through the medium of a wood-engraving. The extent of the prospect, comprising the whole length and width of the Imperial City, from two points of view, the breadth of the masses into which the artist throws his subject, the richness of the groups, the skillful contrasts of light and shade, all combine to make this the most eligible "Picture of London" which has ever been produced. It is, in short, the sole means by which foreigners and country readers can form to themselves any idea of the grandeur of the British metropolis, which, we may be pardoned for reminding our readers at this holiday season, is known to be paved with gold. The present number of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS is accompanied by a supplement of equal size. Both are replete with interesting letter-press, illustrated by wood-cuts of various excellence, and such as must present a rich banquet to the lovers of the pictorial art, the taste for which we rejoice to remark daily acquires greater strength and extension throughout the country.

(From the *Globe*.)

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is *unique* in its character and design. The proprietors select the most interesting subjects connected with the passing events of the day, and supply a series of beautifully executed wood engravings, accompanied by letter-press descriptions, to illustrate and perpetuate their occurrence. In addition to the enterprise which marks the progress of this weekly publication, its proprietors have shown their sense of the patronage their undertaking has obtained from the public, by presenting their regular subscribers with a colossal engraving from a steel plate, the superior execution of which must have cost a very considerable sum: the value of each impression, on a mode estimate, must go far to equal the sum of the entire cost of the journal from the publication of its first number. We draw attention to the journal as meriting unqualified approval; and invite an inspection of the engraving, which is exhibited in the window of the office, in justification of the terms of praise in which we have felt impelled to speak of it.

(From the *Hereford Journal*.)

The enterprise of the British press in procuring information is admitted on all hands, but it was reserved for the LONDON NEWS to go far beyond all its competitors in pictorial embellishment. "London in 1842," a view taken from the summit of the Duke of York's Column, is not merely remarkable for its gigantic dimensions, but for the correctness and delicacy of its details. It is worthy of an elegant frame, and a place in the library or sitting-room. Besides this engraving, Nos. 35 and 36, with the Supplement, are adorned with an almost endless variety of superior embellishments.

(From the *Derby Mercury*.)

In an age like the present, remarkable for the abundant resources to which the intellectual and inquiring mind may have recourse for increasing knowledge and information, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS must be acknowledged to be without a rival. Valuable as an historical record of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria's visit to Scotland, and a faithful delineation of the times in which we live, it abounds no less with spirit-stirring anecdote and affecting incident of every-day occurrence. The magnificence of its pictorial embellishments, alone,

cannot but create the most pleasing interest in its favour in the general sentiments and opinions of its readers. We particularly recommend the volume for the past year, if appropriately bound, as admirably adapted for a Christmas present to the young of both sexes, certain that they will be delighted with its perusal, while, at the same time, it will form a useful and attractive addition to their libraries, and prove an entertaining companion in a lady's boudoir, or drawing-room.

(From the *Liverpool Courier*.)

Decidedly the most spirited literary effort of the day is the getting up of the above periodical, the plan of which is as novel as the execution is beautiful. The design, indeed, is one which would scarcely fail to be successful, combining, as it does, information on the passing topics of the day, with pictorial representations, and thereby appealing to two of the strongest of the popular appetites, curiosity and the love of amusement. The only marvel is, how it can answer the purposes of the publishers, seeing the enormous expense they must be at, for a continued weekly succession of new cuts. By a most extended circulation alone can they possibly be remunerated; and we cannot doubt but in this they will not be disappointed. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is honourably distinguished from many of the popular periodicals of the metropolis, and may be safely admitted into any family, being not less unexceptionable in its tone than it is attractive in its aspect.

(From the *Wills and Gloucestershire Standard*.)

We have been favoured with a map of London, presented by the spiriten proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to their subscribers. This artistic production is really of a first-rate character, and gives a convincing proof of the capabilities of the Daguerreotype process applied on a large scale, and through the medium of a wood engraving.

(From the *Western Luminary*.)

VIEW OF LONDON.—We have been much gratified with the sight of a new view of London, recently published by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It was taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, on a series of silver plates, combined to form two pictures—one a north, and the other a south view of London, the point from whence they are taken being the summit of the Duke of York's Column. These views are admirably executed; every object of interest is well brought out, and the most conspicuous features of the great city are at once discovered. As a work of art, this picture deserves to be most favourably spoken of, and the proprietors of the LONDON NEWS are entitled to great credit for their liberality and spirit in bringing it out. Of that paper itself we are glad of an opportunity of saying a word in commendation. Its illustrations are executed with great skill, and its epitome of the news of the week is very full and correct.

(From the *Liverpool Chronicle*.)

We suppose the paper appellation the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is now known to everybody, and purchased by almost everybody; if not, we would advise a commencement at once, for everybody ought to be in possession of so rich a fund of art as it embodies. Unlike the generality of illustrated works, the subjects get better and better, both as regards finish and design. The views of London, given with the final number for 1842, are beautifully and correctly engraved, and are of themselves prodigies of art. We wish the proprietors of this spirited paper all the success they deserve, and feel assured that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will outlive and outlast all the ephemera of the day.

(From the *Liverpool Albion*.)

We believe that all our readers have either seen or heard of this paper, which has recently been making such creditable efforts to gain public favour, that it has become popular throughout the three kingdoms, and we have even read its praises in the journals of the West Indies and of North America. All who have seen the numerous illustrations published in each number must be aware of their great excellence. The artists employed must be individuals of high ability, for the freedom, grace, and boldness displayed, are indications not only of long practice, but of great genius. In addition to the lavish embellishments given in each number, the proprietors have recently presented their subscribers with two superb views of "The Great Metropolis of England," which ought to be preserved with extreme care, as they are certainly extraordinary specimens of art.

(From the *Bristol Gazette*.)

It is really, in this age of puffery and pretension, quite refreshing to be able to speak sincerely in terms of praise of any new publication, and we are able to do so most unqualifiedly of this work. It is unique in its conception, design, and execution; bringing the aid of the pencil to the description of the pen; and thus giving, in an elegant, cheap, and compendious shape, the "very form and pressure," not only of the times we live in, but those of by-gone days. With the first number of the present year, the proprietors have presented to the subscribers a splendid engraving of "London in 1842;" a picture which, whether we regard the extent of the design, or the beauty of the execution, stands, we think, quite unrivalled in its kind.

(From the *Waterford Mirror*.)

We have received the number containing the Colosseum Print of London, 6—4 feet large, beautifully executed, and certainly one of the greatest wonders ever produced in printing.

(From the *Tipperary Constitution*.)

LONDON IN 1842.—We have been favoured with two very splendid views of London, by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. We have shown them to several persons, who are intimately acquainted with the Great Metropolis, and they have unanimously pronounced them to be most faithful and accurate. Indeed, we must say, that we were not a little surprised when we opened those very beautiful and ornamented prints.

(From the *Kilkenny Moderator*.)

The last number of this very cheap, interesting, and ably-conducted publication contains the promised print of the "New View of London," which represents the Great Metropolis from the summit of the Duke of York's Column. The print, which is given on an enormous sheet, is really magnificent. The views appear to be admirably executed, and the various objects of interest are fully developed. The last number is also accompanied by a large Supplement, both containing a quantity of interesting letter-press, and a great variety of beautifully executed wood-engravings, illustrative of the different subjects treated of. In fine, we consider the ILLUSTRATED NEWS one of the best and cheapest publications of its kind.

(From the *Ulster Times*.)

LITERATURE AND FINE ARTS.—Some months since, a weekly newspaper was established in London, called the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which presented, or, rather, at its commencement promised to present, the rare attraction of combining pictorial illustrations of public events and of the scenes of their occurrence. We confess we were anything but sanguine of its success when looking over the prospectus, and still less so when we obtained the first number, as the literary matter was excellent, well selected, and well arranged, and the illustrations really admirable. We could not even conceive how the proprietor would contrive to remunerate himself for the immense outlay of capital which was evidently required to support weekly the talent which the first number displayed. In fact, we concluded that it was merely a gudgeon thrown out to catch a whale, and that each succeeding publication would be inferior to its predecessor, until eventually it would die a natural death. From a feeling of curiosity, we continued to purchase the paper, and we were as much pleased as astonished to observe, that, instead of diminishing, it was weekly increasing in beauty and strength. Every subject of popular interest for the time we found illustrated in a manner which would do credit to works of a very ambitious class; and not those alone, but foreign scenery, metropolitan churches, public characters, Nooks and Corners of Old England, came from the hands of the artist with surprising accuracy and delicacy of finish. The publisher, however, although his readers were getting treble value for their money, considered that, at the close of the year, he would treat them to a *bonne bouche*, surpassing anything they had previously received from his hands, and accordingly, with an enterprise seldom, if ever, equalled by a weekly paper, he engaged M. Claudet with his Daguerreotype apparatus, perched him on the top of the Duke of York's Column, and, from the view there taken, produced the most accurate, and decidedly one of the most admirably-executed pictures of London we have ever seen. In the *Times*, *Herald*, and *Post*, we observe this achievement noticed in terms of the highest eulogy; but were those notices even more favourable than they are, they would not have exceeded the truth. We feel gratified in having it in our power to recommend this agreeable and unique newspaper to public attention, as well on account of its literature as of the variety and beauty of its illustrations.

(From the *Somerset County Gazette*.)

NEW VIEW OF LONDON.—We have received a copy of the last number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a weekly newspaper of considerable ability, embellished with a variety of woodcuts, accompanied with an engraving on an enormous sheet, representing London as it at present exists. The engraving is cleverly executed, every object of interest is neatly defined, and the most remarkable features of the Modern Babylon are at once recognised.

(From the *Drogheda Argus*.)

LONDON IN 1842.—We took occasion, in May of the past year, to notice a weekly paper then newly published, under the title of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Since then, this periodical has been progressing in public favour, and very deservedly so. The tendency of the "News" is to improve at the same time the mind and the taste of the people, which object it carries out by well-written original articles, and by beautiful engravings illustrating all the interesting occurrences of the day. We notice it now chiefly on account of a magnificent plate presented to its subscribers in the opening of the new year. It is a *tableau monstre* of London, in two parts, a north and south view, taken by the Daguerreotype from the summit of the York Column. The picture must be correct, since it was delineated by the glorious Sun himself. All the prominent features of London can be at once recognised by any one who knows that city, and, for those who do not, the "Illustrated News" contains an index. To give some idea of the difficulty of preparing this enormous print, which is four feet six inches by three feet, we may mention that the Daguerreotype impression was

first taken upon small plates of silver from the sun's rays; then copied, and the deficiencies filled in from nature; then engraved upon wood; to effect which, a perfect plane was formed of a number of small blocks of four or five inches square. This plane had to be formed without line, speck, or flaw. The drawing upon the wood was the next step, and this was followed by the engraving. To effect this, eighteen artists were employed for two months, night and day, at the different departments. It was finally stereotyped, to guard against accidents of the press, and finally launched to the public. To subscribers of six months previous, the plate is given *gratis*; to others, it is sold for a guinea; if coloured, two guineas.

(From the *Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Herald*.)

LONDON IN 1842.—The last number of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS—a weekly newspaper of considerable ability, and which is embellished with a variety of appropriate wood-cuts—is accompanied with an engraving, on one enormous sheet, representing London as it at present exists. The engraving is cleverly executed, every object of interest is neatly defined, and the most remarkable features of the Modern Babylon are at once recognised. The two views—one of which is a north, and the other a south view of London—have been taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, on a series of silver plates, and the point of sight selected by the artist is the summit of the Duke of York's Column. Altogether, the picture is the completest of the sort we have ever seen, and must have cost a world of time and trouble.

(From the *Scotch Reformers' Gazette*.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Truly this is the age of enterprise, and we may say that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is one of the most remarkable newspapers in Great Britain. We have been politely favoured with the number for the week ending January. Not only does it give many splendid wood-cuts or engravings, illustrative of the articles discussed in it; but it is accompanied with a splendid sketch or engraving of the vast city of London, on an entire sheet of paper measuring 52 by 36 inches. This is truly prodigious. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is published weekly. The price of it is only one shilling. It can be sent free by post, as it is stamped like a newspaper. It assuredly deserves every encouragement, and we shall be glad to see it extensively patronized in Scotland.

(From the *Sheffield Iris*.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—We believe all our readers have either seen or heard of this paper, which has recently been making such creditable efforts to gain public favour that it has become popular throughout the three kingdoms, and we have even read its praises in the journals of the West Indies and of North America. All who have seen the numerous illustrations published in each number must be aware of their great excellence. The artists employed must be individuals of high ability, for the freedom, grace, and boldness displayed are indications not only of long practice, but of great genius. In addition to the lavish embellishments given in each number, the proprietors have recently presented their subscribers with two superb views of "The Great Metropolis of England," which ought to be preserved with extreme care, as they are certainly extraordinary specimens of art.

(From the *Newcastle Courant*.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The embellishments of this admirable publication appear to become more numerous and excellent with each succeeding week. The first volume has just been completed; and the supplementary part is literally filled with pictorial illustrations, whilst the index affords a key to the social and political history of the world during the last six months. The most surprising effort of the proprietors is an enormous plate, entitled "London in 1842," and presented to the subscribers on the occasion of the new year. It represents a bird's-eye view of the great city from the Duke of York's Column, and, as a work of art, is really surprising, having been taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet. The effect is very striking: every object of interest is clearly discernible, and the neatness of execution and finish honourable to the artists of the country.

(From the *Dundee Herald*.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The proprietors of this splendidly-illustrated newspaper have presented their readers with a beautiful engraving of London, as it at present exists, on an enormous sheet, as a New Year's gift, and a frontispiece to the first volume of the work. It is a first-rate picture, cleverly executed, and is a noble triumph of art. There are two views—north and south—of London, taken from the summit of the Duke of York's Column, by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet. A key to it is given, by which every object of importance is easily distinguished, and a pretty accurate idea given of the vastness of the "City of the World."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is a most admirable family paper, and gives, for sixpence, an excellent summary of the news of the week—a rich fund of literary matter—and, what is its chief attraction, a number of beautiful pictorial illustrations of objects of interest.

(From the *Preston Pilot*.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The proprietor of this paper has nobly redeemed his promise of providing a weekly newspaper that should do honour to the age in which it was produced; and whilst he has so faithfully performed his part, we trust that he has not been disappointed in receiving that ample support which his unexampled endeavours have so well entitled him to expect. In addition to the numerous and very superior specimens of the graphic art, given weekly, the proprietor has presented the subscribers with two very magnificent views of "the City of the World"—our own Great Metropolis, the talent evinced in the production of which is of the highest order: indeed, the art of wood engraving must have received so powerful a stimulus through the instrumentality of this paper, as cannot fail to raise it to an eminence which must make it the envy and admiration of the whole world of letters.

(From the *Kilkenny Journal*.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—We have already expressed our opinion of the merits of this extremely interesting paper. But the fact of the spirited proprietors having made a present to their subscribers of a magnificent print, entitled "London in 1842," calls for a fresh meed of approbation. These splendid views of London have been taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet—one is northern, and the other southern. They are executed in the highest style of art, and are contained in one immense sheet. If anything were wanting to complete the popularity of this elegant and admirable journal, it is now supplied by that *chef-d'œuvre*, "London in 1842."

(From the *Kent Herald*.)

LONDON IN 1842.—Under this title the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have published a print, gratuitously presented to the subscribers, of unequalled magnitude and excellence. It is a view of London, taken from the summit of the Duke of York's Column, looking to the south over St. James's Park, and to the north towards Regent's Quadrant, embracing almost every object of architectural interest in this vast expanse—Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, Regent-street, the Athenaeum, St. Martin's Church, the Reform and the United Service Club-houses, the Horse Guards, Whitehall, the Parks, St. Paul's Cathedral, &c. &c. It is probably the largest wood engraving ever undertaken, and could only be executed by the application of modern science, under the direction of first-rate artistic talent, and a very large pecuniary outlay. The views were first taken separately by the Daguerreotype, combined by skilful darughtsmen, and then transferred to sixty of the largest slabs of box-wood that could be procured. The junction of these, and the obtaining from the whole an engraving of uniform excellence, is among the miracles of modern art. We understand that it has occasioned quite a *sensation* in the metropolis, and will, no doubt, largely contribute to increase the already extensive popularity of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*

* The Westminster Bridge Railroad Company published, at the outset of their business, a large print, taken from the same position, bearing some similitude to the present work, but it is needless to say, much inferior to it in size and distinctness.

(From the *Cork Southern Reporter*.)

LONDON IN 1842.—We have received the first number for the new year of a weekly journal, entitled the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, accompanied by a print containing two views of the "Great Metropolis." Of the taste and ability displayed in the design and execution of this splendid work of art, we cannot speak in terms of sufficient admiration. It is, unquestionably, the most useful and elegant production in that line we have ever seen, and we are satisfied that some years since such a print could not have been purchased under at least One Guinea. It has been, however, presented *gratis* to the subscribers of that journal, and will be a most acceptable present to all who wish for a correct and comprehensive representation of the several interesting and conspicuous features of the great city. This unique production has been executed by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, on a series of silver plates, and affords the most unquestionable proof of the value of that extraordinary invention. The light and shade are most judiciously managed, while the group of the many conspicuous objects is so correctly arranged as to form not merely a perfect picture, but a valuable reference for strangers to the most remarkable objects in London. Referring our readers to the advertisement in our columns for a more minute description of this magnificent plate, we shall only say that the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are entitled to the warmest support of every patron of art and literature, and that the enterprise which could conceive and successfully accomplish such an undertaking must insure them that extensive circulation for their admirably conducted journal which it is so justly entitled to. The illustrations in every number are numerous, the subjects well chosen, and the execution, in every instance, highly creditable to the artists. There is also a quantity of well selected and original matter contained in each publication, and it has this peculiar recommendation, that its object is to elevate the moral tone of that class who form the greater portion of the readers of Weekly Newspapers, while everything objectionable is carefully excluded from its columns. We cordially wish it every success.

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